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Southeast Asia Report

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19 March 1985

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

FRANCE URGED TO JOIN TEST BAN--Australia has urged France to follow China's example and reconsider its position on joining a working group on a nuclear test ban treaty. Australia's ambassador for disarmament, Mr Richard Butler, told the Geneva Conference on Disarmament that his delegation was immensely pleased by last week's announcement that China would participate in such a group if one was set up this year. He said there was a real possibility of practical work towards disarmament, but France remained silent. Mr Butler said that much to the distress of his government and the Australian people, France also continued to conduct nuclear testing in the Pacific. The working group on disarmament was in session in 1982 and 1983 but East-West disagreement over the terms of its mandate prevented its reestablishment last year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 27 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/492

BURMA

GOVERNMENT STRATEGY IN NAWNGWO NAWNGLONG

BK180722 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT
17 Feb 85

[Unattributed "article": "A Military Government Offensive Aimed at Opposing the Communists and Oppressing the People"]

[Text] The military government's policy is to intensify the civil war at home. As a result of this policy, news about offensives being launched throughout the country is heard almost continuously these days. The military government's mercenary army is scurrying to and fro between the northernmost Hukawng Valley to the southernmost Three Pagoda Pass. A guerrilla area in central Burma is such a region as the military government's mercenary army has continued its offensive without let up for the past 6 months. That area is in Nawnlong-Nawngwo region inside the Maymo, Hsipaw, and Mong Kung Triangle. There is a reason why the military government's mercenary army is vengefully launching an offensive in this area.

Last March, a column from the mercenary 14th Infantry Regiment which is under the 55th Light Infantry Division was defeated in this area. The 2d company of the 14th Infantry Regiment lost almost all of its men in a battle. Almost 40 enemy soldiers were killed and 20 others wounded. After that battle, there were instances of soldiers from the 2d company surrendering to the People's Army.

The 14th Infantry Regiment was completely demoralized and was on the verge of collapse. Therefore in April, the unit was recalled and the mother division--the 55th Light Infantry Division--received a rapping instead of winning praises. The division was transferred to the southern part of Ho-pong and Loi-lem road.

Following this, the strategy adopted by the 55th Light Infantry Division was replaced by the tactical operation of the 77th Light Infantry Division. Like the Naragiri elephant of war being given intoxicating drinks to go into war, the 105th Light Infantry Regiment was also sent in place of the 14th Infantry Regiment to wreak havoc in the Nawnlong-Nawngwo region. The infantry regiment was also given a free hand to do whatever it wanted as long as the communists were eliminated.

Thus in May, the 105th Light Infantry Regiment arrived in the region playing war drums and dancing the sword dance. But the 105th Light Infantry Regiment, which understood the price of a coffin because it had known death before, operated to preserve itself rather than flushing out the communists. It used the mobility method, moving in and out quickly and never resting too long in one place. The regiment moved about in the field for about 4 months--from May to the end of August--but nothing much to talk about happened. The unit found abandoned camps of the communists and some trails, but nothing more. Also, because of a "welcoming reception" by the guerrilla units in May, the regiment lost one man and suffered two wounded. Both of the wounded had to be sent back to base for treatment. Thus, the regiment which expected to make some gains had encountered some losses.

Eventually, the 1st Shan Rifles Regiment came in to replace the 105th Light Infantry Regiment in September. The newly arrived regiment acted tough on the people. As it came into the Nawnglong area, the village chairman and elders were summoned by the regimental commander and given a stern warning. The commander also posed a series of questions wanting to know whether the communists came to the area, how many of them did come, and whether they asked for rice. When told by the people that since it was a known fact that the area was communist-held, communists, of course, came to the villages. The regimental commander, acting very surprised and alarmed, asked how long ago that was, were there many of them, and how many cans while others said 15, and he said: Well, don't you dare lie to me. Tell me the truth if you do not want to get hurt. Where are the communists now? Better dig your own graves if I hear any gunshots coming from your villages. The villagers replied: Well, the communists are in the forests and you may of course hear gunshots. Who knows where they are. You're supposed to be finding them, find them in the forests. We do not understand anything about military matters. The mercenary officer finally had to let the people go because he could neither use threats nor persuasion.

The following day, the 1st Shan Rifles Regiment began combing the forest areas throughout the Nawnglong region but failed to find any communists. Because of this, the regiment resorted to oppressing the people to get information. Earmarking the (Thande), (Thinbaw), and (Nam Yu) villages as hardcore communist villages, arrests were made and people tortured. U Maung Saing and U Kyaung of (Nam Yu) villages were beaten up because an abandoned communist camp was found near the village. The mercenaries mercilessly tortured U Kyaw of (Pani), U Kan Htoo of (Kon Yang), San Phone of (Thande), and U Me of (Thinbaw). Some of them even had to hide in the jungles because they did not dare stay in the villages.

When it was found that no information could be extracted even after all sorts of oppressive methods had been used, the 1st Shan Rifles Regiment destroyed (Nam Yu), (Nawng Hkav), (Thin Baw), (Thande), and other villages and rebuilt them near the Nawnglong mercenary army camp. The move was to

introduce the "Four Deprivations" strategy in Nawnglong region. People had to dig trenches and build camps and could not do their own work. They are in great difficulty now because they have to stay in a new place after abandoning their homes and farms.

Whatever the case may be, the military government's mercenary army cannot last long because it is founded on an anticommunist and antipeople base.

CSO: 4211/41

BURMA

GOVERNMENT FORCES, REBELS CLASH 1 MARCH

BK020655 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot--Karen rebels shelled a Burmese immigration post in Myawadi yesterday damaging at least two houses, police sources said.

A brief mortar attack forced Burmese authorities to close the checkpoint, leaving several Thai and Burmese traders stranded on both sides of the border.

The attack began at about 10:45 a.m. when about 100 Karen rebels, led by Col Mu Tu, commander of Phalu camp about 15 kilometres south of Myawadi, fired about 18 60mm and 81mm mortar shells at the Rangoon Government immigration post on the outskirts of the town.

One of the shells landed in front of the immigration checkpoint but failed to explode.

The defenders retaliated by firing six 84mm mortar shells at the Karens.

The sources said the attack was an attempt to disrupt cross-border trade through Myawadi, which is not in Karen-controlled territory.

A separate report said one Thai of Karen descent was fatally wounded when he stepped on a land mine after crossing the border into Burma from Tha Song Yang District to sell goods to Burmese troops.

The victim, identified only as Narong, died on the way to Mae Sot Hospital.

CSO: 4200/498-B

BURMA

BRIEFS

ROK SPORTS MINISTER DEPARTS--ROK Sports Minister Yi Won-Kyong and his delegation left Rangoon by air this morning after visiting the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The visiting minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Health Minister U Tun Wai, Deputy Health Minister Dr Tun Hla Pru, ROK Ambassador to Burma (Han Yaw Yi), the director general of sports and physical education, and responsible officials. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Feb 85]

INSPECTION TEAM TO CHINA--Burmese members of the joint Burma-China border inspection team left by air for Kunming in the PRC this afternoon to carry out joint border inspection work. The Burmese delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda, Burmese Ambassador to the PRC U Hla Shwe, and responsible officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Department of Land Survey, and the PRC Embassy. The Burma-China border pact and the basic border agreement were signed in Beijing in 1960 and 1961, respectively. Since the Burma-China boundary was demarcated 25 years ago, there has been damage to border posts. Burma and China have agreed to carry out joint border inspection work to repair the damaged posts and to erect new posts in accordance with the basic border agreement between the two countries. The joint border inspection work will begin in early March 1985. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Feb 85]

LI XIANNIAN'S FUTURE STATE VISIT--Rangoon, 25 Feb--At the invitation of U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, accompanied by his wife, Madame Lin Jiamei, will pay a state visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in the near future. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 25 Feb 85 p 1]

CSO: 4200/498-B

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

BAHAI RELIGION OUTLAWED--Djakarta, 3 Mar (AFP)--Indonesian authorities have banned the Bahai religion as contrary to the true teachings of Islam and threatening Moslem harmony, ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported today. Antara said the Aceh Provincial Office of the Ministry for Religion had sent a circular to all its officials to report any person propagating the sect. The faith is an offshoot of Islam which hails from 19th century Iran. Founded by Baha U Llah, the creed stresses a belief in man's spiritual unity. The provincial police chief sent similar instructions to all police posts in the region, coupled with a warning to people not to be tricked into joining the sect, which recently appeared in the northerly province. A Bahai spokesman in New Delhi said the faith had three million followers worldwide, including one million in India and 400,000 in Iran. [Text] [All names as received] [Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 3 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/587

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR, WOLFOWITZ MEET ON CAMBODIA, NARCOTICS

BK050735 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has told the United States that Malaysia is prepared to examine every possibility of negotiation for a solution to the Kampuchean problem. He says it is the nation's responsibility to continue supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The prime minister said this to the visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asia and the Pacific, Mr Paul Wolfowitz, in Kuala Lumpur today.

Mr Wolfowitz conveyed his country's continued support for ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea. At the same time the United States also shares similar views with Malaysia.

During the talks the narcotics problem was also raised. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Malaysia is keen to participate in any international measure to wipe out the dadah [drug] menace. It feels that the root of the problem is due to many factors, including the uncontrolled growing of poppy plants which should be stopped. The two leaders also exchanged views on the legislation and enforcement of dadah and discussed general developments in Southeast Asia, China, and the MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] flight to the United States. Mr Wolfowitz also said that the United States is looking forward to Datin Paduka Datuk Sri Dr Siti Hasmah's [Mahathir's wife] visit to Washington at the invitation of Mr Reagan to deliver a speech on narcotics at a seminar in the U.S. capital next month.

Earlier, Mr Wolfowitz called on the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam. During their talks he disclosed the U.S. intention to hold a conference on narcotics in Malaysia in early April. He says the United States is impressed with Malaysia's active effort in fighting the dadah menace and as such it is only natural that narcotics officers from both countries discuss the problem in this country.

CSO: 4200/588

NEW ZEALAND

REPORTAGE ON FLOAT OF NEW ZEALAND DOLLAR

Float Starting 4 Mar

HK020132 Hong Kong AFP in English 0011 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Wellington, March 2 (AFP)--The New Zealand dollar's exchange rate will float from Monday, the government said today.

Finance Minister Roger Douglas, announcing the long expected move, said that from Monday the country's reserve bank would no longer quote official buying and selling rates for the currency.

The New Zealand dollar was devalued by 20 percent on July 16, 1984, two days after the Labour Government was elected to power in the midst of a national monetary and currency crisis.

Observers believed at the time that the drop was too sharp.

Mr Douglas said today that the government's overall economic strategy would be helped "by changing to a more flexible exchange rate system."

"The decision is a natural progression from the measures taken from July to reform monetary policy and financial markets," he said.

The result of those decisions had been progressively to lift controls throughout the economy, including the scrapping of those on individual New Zealanders buying and selling foreign currency.

The decision to float the dollar followed intense activity on the country's foreign exchange market this week in expectation of the move.

Finance Minister Comments

HK030102 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Article by Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, March 2 (AFP)--The government today announced a float of the New Zealand dollar as part of its strategy to ensure continued economic growth in the country.

In making the announcement this morning, Finance Minister Roger Douglas said that Monday the country's Reserve Bank would no longer quote official buy and sell rates for the New Zealand dollar against foreign currencies.

But a Reserve Bank official said "a management strategy" had been adopted to ensure the dollar's value remained within unspecified guidelines.

The float, coming after more than 30 years of fixed exchange rates or crawling peg devaluation, had been widely expected by foreign exchange dealers in recent weeks.

It follows the 20 percent devaluation of the New Zealand dollar last July, only days after the Labour Government of Prime Minister David Lange won power in a snap election.

"Floating the dollar will help secure and expand the economic gains made in the past seven months," Mr. Douglas told reporters today, adding that "the decision is a natural progression from the measures taken since July to reform monetary policy and the financial market."

"It will increase the stability of policies to keep New Zealand on track for improved future growth," he said.

Mr. Douglas added that the relatively free float "is a key part of the government's medium-term economic strategy to lift the growth rate and the performance of the New Zealand economy permanently to a higher level."

The New Zealand economy was "in good shape to handle a float of the dollar" at present, he said, adding that the economy was currently growing more rapidly than had been expected, with "export growth forecast to grow more than six percent" for the year and import costs to decline by seven and a half percent.

"A floating dollar will also lower the risk of foreign currency changes upsetting the stability of the local economy," Mr. Douglas said.

Earlier moves to free the economy had included the removal of interest rate controls, relaxing of exchange controls to allow ordinary New Zealanders to buy and sell foreign currencies, establishing open financial market operations and allowing foreign firms access to the New Zealand capital market.

Mr. Douglas also said the float "should end speculation in the value of the New Zealand dollar" and that "over the next few weeks it will also provide more stability."

A reserve bank official said the float had been "under careful consideration for months."

Market observers in Wellington said the most immediate effect would be to drive down internal interest rates, after some on-call rates for overnight cash reached as high as one hundred percent interest in the past week.

National Party opposition finance spokesman Bill Birch claimed the float of the dollar was a "panic move" caused by a crisis of the government's own making.

Money market dealers said several hundred million dollars had left New Zealand in the past fortnight, but claimed this would now end.

CSO: 4200/502

NEW ZEALAND

PUBLIC SUPPORT, MEDIA DISAPPROVAL OF SHIP BAN REPORTED

BK280219 Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 19 Feb 85 p 80

[Article by Ian Templeton]

[Text] New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand has astonished the world and dismayed allies. This is the country, after all, which prided itself on being the most loyal of dominions whose first Labor prime minister, Micheal Joseph Savage, said in 1939: "Where Britain goes, we go" and which the United States more recently has regarded as one of its most dependable friends.

Now, David Lange, who leads New Zealand's fourth Labor government, says that his country no longer wants to shelter under the nuclear umbrella. The international reaction has been intense. Lange's office has been deluged by messages of support. It is as if the world has been waiting for someone of his status to emerge to lead the crusade.

But, where Lange may have given fresh hope to those who believe in nuclear disarmament, he has not succeeded in persuading Washington to accept his distinction that while he is anti-nuclear he is not anti-ANZUS nor anti-American.

Relations between the two countries worsened after New Zealand for the second time rejected the destroyer which the U.S. had nominated to visit NZ after the joint ANZUS exercise "Sea Eagle" in the Tasman Sea next month.

The conventionally powered destroyer "Buchanan," though almost certainly not carrying nuclear weapons, was regarded as a nuclear-capable due to the nature of its weapons systems.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the stance constituted a serious attack on the ANZUS alliance and a State Department spokesman was quoted as saying the response would show anti-nuclear movements in the West that the course they advocated would not be "cost-free".

Lange reacted strongly to that kind of talk. He accused the U.S. of "blustering" and making unacceptable threats.

"New Zealand has got a government which has been straightforward with its people, where an election was fought with this issue being at the core of its credibility and where this government won a substantial majority and where this government enjoys a very firm support from the electorate on that issue of principle. I regard it as unacceptable that another country, by threat or coercion, should try to change a policy which has been embraced by the New Zealand people," Lange said.

He added that Weinberger's statement was "a most unfortunate expression from a superpower to a small country which has elected to make its democratic decision."

Lange said: "I believe that people in the U.S. who are committed to values which we hold dear will also themselves be resentful that we appear to have been subjected to that sort of threat."

The powerful response brought some back-pedalling in the U.S. capital where some officials suddenly realized that giving the appearance of bullying a small nation which had made a democratic decision could antagonize rather more people than it impressed.

What has puzzled some observers is whether the Labor government, when it set out on its anti-nuclear policy, comprehended fully the entirely predictable reaction of the Americans.

Opposition leader Jim McLay has offered the theory that Lange was trying to "set up" the U.S. and make that country seem to be responsible for the end of the ANZUS treaty. McLay cited a paper prepared by former Labor leader Sir Wallace Rowling--now ambassador in Washington--who had argued in 1983 that a Labor government could say that, if the U.S. did end all warship visits, it would be Washington and not Wellington which had rendered ANZUS ineffective.

The CHRISTCHURCH PRESS--which has been the most outspoken domestic critic of the government's policy--editorialized that Lange was "blundering into isolation".

The newspaper said: "Mr Lange has left himself no room to maneuver. His policy on nuclear ships has indeed been firm and consistent and it must be assumed that he wanted no room to maneuver. Because of the resulting uncertainty, confusion and something close to disaster in other issues of defence and foreign affairs, he needed room to negotiate a better response than he is now getting. A government that did not win a majority of votes in a general election has bumbled into a major change in defence policy. Almost by accident, he has imperiled New Zealand security."

If the U.S. penalises New Zealand by formally abrogating ANZUS, it could have a serious ripple effect through into other alliances. The argument in Wellington is that keeping ANZUS alive would be more in the American interest than to seek to reshape the pact.

Critics could argue that Lange was naive not to expect his anti-nuclear policy to create a crisis for ANZUS but it has gained the attention of Washington in a way which other governments have failed to achieve.

At home, the refusal to buckle under pressure from allies has triggered a wave of support for Lange just as other issues were beginning to erode the government's standing.

CS0: 4200/491

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON REPORTS GROWING U.S. SUPPORT FOR RETALIATION

HK280128 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Support for some sort of trade action against New Zealand because of the nuclear ships row is growing quickly in the United States Senate. Two weeks ago there was a call for trade sanctions, but so far the Reagan administration has limited the retaliation against New Zealand to the defense area. But as (Peter Minson) reports, the heat is on in the Senate for stronger punishment.

[Begin Minson recording] Senator William Cohen, who represents the conservative, heavily-agricultural state of Maine, says 50 of the 100 senators now support his bid to get President Reagan to punish New Zealand financially as well as on the military side. He introduced a motion to the Senate to this effect a fortnight ago, but at that stage it had only half a dozen supports. He also indicated that the powerful Senate Armed Services Committee would set up a study of the effects of the nuclear ban. And at its first hearing today, the head of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Crowe, lashed New Zealand's position, saying it's mind-boggling for us to ban his forces' entry to our ports. He says New Zealand has curtailed America's military efficiency in the Pacific. [end recording]

The Dairy Board says it's meeting refusals for New Zealand dairy products in the United States. Following reports that New Zealand farm ice cream was meeting with some consumer resistance over the nuclear ships issue, Dairy Board spokesman Neville Martin says he's contacted their U.S. subsidiaries.

[Begin Martin recording] [Words indistinct] are bringing adverse consumer reaction [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/491

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

DOLLAR FLOAT FELT 'LIKELY'--Short-term money market rates and foreign exchange rates continued to soar this morning on what dealers describe as very unstable markets. Dealers say overnight rates are now as high as 60 percent, and 1 month commercial bill rates are now offering interest rates of as much as 40 percent. Meanwhile on the foreign exchange side, last night's slump of the American dollar on overseas markets has had little effect on the rate New Zealand companies and financiers are prepared to pay for American dollar forward contracts. Dealers say the premium on 1 month American forward contracts is now up to 60 percent, and traders are still convinced that a float of the New Zealand dollar is likely. However, a spokesman for the reserve bank says the bank is not unduly worried about the rate and is keeping a close eye on things. The spokesman says the bank is expecting a flow of funds into the system early next week from superannuation payments, which he says should take some edge off the short-term money rates. [Text] [Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Feb 85 HK]

CSO: 4200/491

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POSSIBLE INCREASE IN IRIAN JAYA REFUGEES CONSIDERABLE

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English, 14 Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Craig Skehan]

[Text]

It is now a year since the movement of more than 10,000 Irian Jayans into Papua New Guinea began, but answers to the thorny cultural, political and diplomatic dilemmas posed have yet to be found.

The perhaps wishful expectations of the Government that many would return voluntarily have not been realised.

The Irian Jayan "Free West Papua Movement," known as the OPM, is now claiming that thousands more men, women and children are prepared to cross the border.

Politicians, and officials, are wondering whether the OPM leader in Irian Jaya's Merauke district, Gerardus Thomy, could in fact bring about such a further large scale crossing.

Five Irian Jayans recently crossed over to the Ok Tedi mining town of Tabubil to find out the Government's attitude to such a development. They were arrested and subsequently sentenced to five months jail for illegal entry.

However, all along the border members of the OPM are moving relatively freely between, and into, the isolated

jungle camps.

In one area, OPM leaders gave written passes to their men stating how long they can stay at a particular refugee camp visiting relatives and friends or exchanging information.

This situation is creating a morale problem among officials — supposedly administering refugee policy but often powerless to exert control.

Regulation is complicated by the difficulty of determining whether a person is a refugee, an illegal immigrant or a traditional border crosser under the terms of an agreement between PNG and Indonesia.

At the end of 1984 there were movements back over the border by Irian Jayans living in camps or with relatives and friends on the PNG side.

There are unconfirmed reports that in recent weeks more than 200 Irian Jayans who had been living in the West Sepik village of Kwek returned to their own villages. But overall there has apparently been no significant drop in numbers.

One person very close to the issue is Bishop John Etheridge in Vanimo. His critics call him the "OPM Bishop" because of his sympathies

for Irian Jayan independence.

He believes it will be difficult for the OPM to maintain its edict that refugees should not return before independence. He believes those at the Blackwater camp will never go back but that many of the Irian Jayan villagers would become disillusioned when independence was not forthcoming and want to go back to their traditional lands.

The PNG Government has publicly stated that an estimated 500 Irian Jayans would be eligible for refugee status.

This would cover a large number of the people at the Blackwater camp as well as other OPM activists who had crossed over.

Blackwater resembles the other camps along the border, with its huts of predominantly bush materials. But it is the most politically charged and subjected to close PNG monitoring.

I was accompanied to Blackwater camp by one of its government administrators, as well as a representative of the Prime Minister's Department who compiles reports on the border refugee situation.

Both of them stayed within observing distance but out of earshot while I interviewed some of the camp lead-

ers including former English teacher Tom Erreeuw.

When I asked him about any new developments at the camp he said a letter had been received from Irian Jaya stating that a number of people who returned late last year had died after being given injections by Indonesian doctors.

He said some people believed these returning people had been murdered. But he added that there had been no detailed accounts or evidence put forward and that the situation was unclear. Mr Erreeuw called on Australia to see the West Papuan case as a South Pacific/South-East Asian regional matter and take action to see it resolved.

He also reiterated allegations of brutality, including killings, torture and rapes.

He said most people who had left Irian Jaya believed these things would continue to happen and that only very very few would be willing to return.

People at Blackwater wanted to get away from camp life.

"We accept that we are refugees and we should work with the Government of Papua New Guinea to find a solution.

"But what we need is a quick solution."

PHILIPPINES

PRESS VERSION OF 26 FEB 65 MARCOS PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

HK271520 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Opening statement by President Ferdinand Marcos at 26 February press conference held at Malacanang Palace provides clarifications, corrections, and fills for item entitled "Marcos Holds Press Conference at Malacanang," published on page 1 of the 27 Feb 85 Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT]

[Text] My friends and countrymen:

I am pleased to meet with you and the press again in keeping with my responsibility to keep you informed about the affairs of the country, including the state of the economy. I understand the first lady committed me to hold a press conference not later than one week after she went to "Kapihan sa Manila." Well, I thought that this would be an opportunity to clarify a few points. I have always valued the feedback and suggestions which are helpful guides in the management of government.

In recent months, there had been an increased concern about several problems confronting the country--principally the New People's Army and the economic recovery program. Insurgency, I must point out immediately, is under firm control by the government and let me assure you that we are treating the situation with utmost attention.

It is to be acknowledged that the present economic crisis has some bearing on the growing boldness of misguided groups to exploit the situation. It is for this reason that we have to pursue developmental programs closely in conjunction with military programs to gain full economic prosperity. We cannot tolerate the emergence of an ideology which does not respect individual rights, and worse which attempts to assume power through the barrel of a gun. This is diametrically opposed to and antithetical to the traditions and beliefs that we have always adhered to--freedom, democracy and free enterprise. And my strong belief is that even if I were to abandon the fight against communism, the people would pick up this effort to eliminate this ideology from our country.

The economic crisis which has befallen us since late 1983 has stabilized. I hope I will have an opportunity to explain the various causes or reasons for this economic crisis that not only affects many countries, so much so that about 60 or more of the small developing countries have had to refer their difficulties to the IMF. We are now in a better position to mount a stronger economic recovery.

To be sure, the crisis has been the result of many factors. Some of these can be traced back to our historical past and some of course, are of more recent origin.

The agrarian nature of our country and the lopsided distribution of economic assets in the past has always been a major source of social and economic discontent. Moreover, succeeding periods of colonial rule have nurtured an economic system in our country which was highly dependent on trade with the colonial powers. Foreign ideologies were introduced as if we had no functioning and indigenous ideology of our own. Whatever foreign values were introduced in our lands even became standards of measure with which foreign relations were to be conducted with us.

Our past leaders, no doubt had to operate under the weight and constraint of these historical circumstances. Yet, we know that the inertia of long established social and economic systems cannot just be corrected overnight. The history of nations tells us that it takes decades to reverse well-entrenched values and thinking.

Since the early 1970s, we have in fact taken greater initiative to once and for all establish a meaningful and authentic economic strategy. To put it simply, the effort at improving our industrialization was deliberately and consciously started only in the 1970's.

The built-in obstacles in industrialization were such that it took the proclamation of martial law to initiate the move. The strategy was meant to establish an egalitarian society based on free enterprise. We have implemented a more liberal and export-oriented economic policy which is relevant to the needs of our growing population and which is strongly linked to the rural sector.

Our resources were wisely applied to make our industries more competitive. Tariff walls were brought down slowly and the protective legislation which encouraged the establishment of assembly plants and factories was eliminated. The infrastructure program provided us with the basic facilities for energy generation, year-round irrigation, nationwide transport network, and for meeting our people's basic needs such as health.

The government expenditures from 1972 to 1984 were allocated in the following manner, and let me work it out in total. Agrarian reform, 2.26 percent; food self-sufficiency, 14.15 percent; livelihood and housing, 5.17 percent; energy self-reliance, 22.87 percent (note the priority given to energy self-reliance); transport and communications, 13.7 percent; water resources, 10.2 percent; education, 24.75 percent; health, 6.85 percent. These public expenditures were supported of course by external borrowings. The bulk of public sector loans went into the construction, operation and maintenance of power and energy facilities, transport, water and irrigation, industry and social development projects and other public infrastructures. These are all intended to improve the capacity of the economy to hasten development and make private sector operations more profitable. On the other hand, private sector loans for investment projects were mainly used in manufacturing, public utilities, mining, agriculture and services. The balance augmented the national budget and was used by the Central Bank to strengthen the financial position.

Now the world recession which, if you will remember, started about 1980-1982 following the last oil shock prevented the full realization of the comprehensive reforms started in the 1970's. The recession was successively followed by the inability of Mexico and 35 other countries to meet their maturing debts on schedule. And of course here, locally, the tragic and brutal assassination of former Senator Aquino in August 1983.

At the height of the crisis many observers felt that the economic slide of the Philippines would continue unabated. But these groups, of course, have not had much experience with the Filipino people. They have suddenly come in to the scene with these predictions of doom. They failed to appreciate the resilience of our people to overcome the situation. While your leadership was quietly leading the nation out of the crisis, some misguided sectors chose to take the critical view and sought to further destabilize our government, believing that by so doing they could grab political power without realizing that on the contrary they were increasing the suffering of our people. They sadly failed to contribute constructive actions.

We have chosen to be patient and to deal with our detractors with forbearance. The successful May 1984 elections and renewed political activism are the most visible proofs of our desire to sustain and strengthen democratic traditions even as we are battling destructive economic and insurgency forces. The policy that was adopted even by the military was maximum tolerance for demonstrators and even for the terrorists.

Let me assure our people that we are, indeed, emerging out of the economic crisis as evidenced by recent trends. We were able to expand exports by as much as 7.7 percent despite the virtual stoppage of trade credits and a 19-percent fall in imports. The inflation rate has dropped from about 60 percent to 45.3 percent as of January and is expected to fall further. Consequently, interest rates should start to go down even more.

It may be noted that other countries meeting similar debt and stabilization problems in South America had inflation rates of three digits. Argentina's inflation rate is 565 percent while that of Brazil is 220 percent.

We have made available the necessary foreign exchange to meet the requirements of our critical industries. We are no longer faced with any shortage of basic goods and services. Many of our industries have built up sufficient material inventories for their immediate needs.

Market conditions are now better reflected in a flexible exchange rate and in domestic prices such as those of farm products and energy. We have further liberalized imports and agricultural trading particularly in coconut, sugar and fertilizer inputs. With these policy developments, our private industry and the farm sector will have unfettered incentives for increased production and improved productivity.

CSO: 4200/493

PHILIPPINES

SHULTZ REMARK CALLED 'RESOUNDING VICTORY' FOR MARCOS

Manila Editorial

HK271539 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 26 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Shultz Statement"]

[Text] All Filipinos regardless of their politics or prejudices should be interested in a recent statement in San Francisco, California, made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Question and answer are both significant since both have been on the minds of many Filipinos and Americans, however else they might feel about the Filipinos and President Marcos.

Mr Shultz was asked by an unnamed newsman after the state secretary had spoken before the Commonwealth Club of California: "In the light of the perceived growing opposition to the Marcos administration, will the United States continue to support President Marcos?"

Mr Shultz clearly answered: "We strongly and categorically support Mr Marcos and will continue to extend economic and military aid to the Philippines. We support the legislative election held in the Philippines a few months back. We support the professionalization of its armed forces and we have confidence in the measures being taken by the Marcos administration against the insurgents. We believe in the measures being taken towards the solution of the Aquino assassination."

This is the most unequivocal endorsement of the Marcos regime to come from the Reagan administration which is now asking the American Congress to increase the military and economic aid to the Philippines because of the growing communist insurgency in this country.

An observer present at the Commonwealth Club meeting says now that the Shultz answer was so all-encompassing and so categorical that no one rose with a follow-up question.

Only those who wish Mr Marcos ill will be unhappy over this statement of support. These people, many based in the United States, allegedly as self-exiles fighting to restore democracy in their country 10,000 miles away across an ocean, have prodded the U.S. Government to withhold support in whatever form from the Philippines. Their position has been that any help given by the United States to the Philippines would benefit Mr Marcos. Therefore, all U.S. aid to this country should be stopped.

The Shultz statement settles the stand of the American executive department on this score. This means now that the anti-Marcos forces must concentrate their campaign in the American Congress where the Democratic Party still holds sway.

Right now, the Shultz statement is the equivalent of a resounding victory for Mr Marcos in the local political propaganda war in which the opposing sides are both over-concerned where American sympathy lies.

Marcos Cables Shultz

HK280514 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [27 February] reiterated the firm commitment of the Philippine Government to U.S. efforts to promote world peace. The president cabled the message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The reiteration of Philippine support was to a statement by Mr Shultz in San Francisco, California, last week, declaring that the U.S. Government strongly and categorically supports President Marcos and would continue giving economic and military aid to the Philippines.

The president, in his message, said U.S. support and confidence in the Philippines are not mistaken or misplaced. He also acknowledged the appreciation by Secretary Shultz and his encouraging remarks about developments in the country.

CSO: 4200/493

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF AQUINO TRIAL, DETENTION ISSUE

Doctor Testifies; Picket Staged

HK220946 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT 22 Feb 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, 22 February (AFP)--Opposition leader Benigno Aquino could not have lived more than 5 minutes after he was hit in the neck by a single bullet fired from close range, an expert witness said at the start of the murder trial today.

Dr Bienvenido Munoz, a National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) medico-legal officer who autopsied Mr Aquino after he was killed at Manila Airport on 21 August 1983, said he was not certain whether Mr Aquino was shot on a stairway or the tarmac.

The site is a central issue between the prosecution, which holds that Mr Aquino was shot by a soldier on the stairway, and the defense, which insists that alleged communist assassin Rolando Galman shot him on the tarmac before being killed himself.

The prosecution says Mr Galman was a scapegoat in a military plot.

As the trial began, 26 Aquino followers--corresponding to the number of the accused led by Armed Forces Chief on leave General Fabian Ver--staged a silent picket outside the trial court to denounce the government's "double standard" of justice.

They protested the reversal of the court's detention order for 23 of the accused while militant opposition figures accused of lesser crimes were ordered jailed by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Aquino, the president's chief political foe, was killed while under heavy military guard on his return from self-exile in the United States.

Under cross-examination, Dr Munoz said that he could not tell exactly where Mr Aquino was killed but maintained that wherever the site was, the gun must have been pointed slightly upwards to account for the bullet trajectory.

Reiterating his testimony before a probe board whose findings formed the basis of the charges against the accused, Dr Munoz said the bullet was fired at about a 45 degree angle and was deflected by a bone in the skull down to the chin where it exited.

He said he was sure the former senator was shot by a gunman behind him and slightly to his left, and that "tattooing" burns caused by the bullet at the entrance wound showed the gun's muzzle was 4 to 5 inches from the wound.

Dr Munoz, who used a human skull to illustrate his findings, said Mr Aquino died "within 5 minutes," and "he could not have survived."

Questioned by the defense on why there was no blood on the stairway if Mr Aquino was indeed shot there, Dr Munoz said he would have fallen first on the tarmac before "profuse oozing" of blood began from the entrance wound.

Dr Munoz led six other witnesses who have appeared today, but five of the others were swiftly discharged after the defense waived cross-examination.

Under a pre-trial agreement between the prosecution and defense, witnesses who appeared before the Agrave probe board, which released its findings of a military conspiracy in October, were not required to repeat their testimonies.

This was intended to allow their immediate cross-examination and help ensure a speedy trial.

After three doctors, a forensic chemist and a ballistics expert were swiftly discharged by the court, NBI forensic chemist Lenora Vallado was cross-examined by one of the accused, Manila Police Chief Maj Gen Prospero Olivas.

General Olivas, a lawyer who is part of the defense panel, questioned her findings that the murder gun was either a .45 or a .38 calibre pistol. The findings were used to implicate General Olivas because as the initial prober of the Aquino killing he said a .357 magnum was used.

General Olivas sought further examination of the bullet fragments she examined.

General Ver and General Olivas together with six soldiers were named as accessories, a millionaire businessman as an accomplice, and 17 soldiers led by former airport security chief Brigadier General Luther Custodio as principles or direct participants in the slaying of Mr Aquino and his supposed assassin.

Sandiganbayan Inspects Detention

HK230734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, 23 February (AFP)--The highest-ranking principal suspect in the Benigno Aquino murder case, Brigadier General Luther Custodio, is only

under house arrest while 21 co-accused air force subordinates are in jail, the trial court discovered today.

The three judges trying the case made a surprise visit early today to the suburban air force headquarters, Camp Villamor, and found the 21 soldiers held in the disciplinary quarters, members of the inspection party said.

Brigadier General Custodio was found to be staying at his guarded residence in Fort Bonifacio, a nearby military camp, they added.

The court had placed the 22 officers and men in the custody of air force chief Maj Gen Vicente Piccio, who had sought the arrangement after the court ordered them jailed at the national penitentiary.

The 22 include Brigadier General Custodio and 15 other military men charged as principals or direct participants in the murders of the opposition leader and his supposed assassin, and 6 alleged accessories who failed to post bail.

Another principal, Lt Col Vicente Tigas of the Presidential Security Command (PSC), is supposed to be under the PSC chief's custody.

Armed forces chief General Ver and Manila Police Chief Maj Gen Pospero Olivas, both charged as accessories, posted bail together with the lone civilian accused, alleged accomplice Hermilo Gosuico, a businessman.

The trial of all 26 accused began yesterday.

Reporters who joined the inspection party were allowed to photograph the 21 men held at the disciplinary quarters, located in the enclosed compound of the air force police, as the soldiers ate rice and anchovies for breakfast.

The 5 officers' quarters were in one wing and the 16 enlisted men's in another. The dining area was common.

A member of the inspection party said they were told Brigadier General Custodio was being guarded 24 hours a day by two troopers and allowed to leave only to confer with his lawyers or go to church.

General Custodio was chief of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom), the military unit guarding Mr Aquino when he was shot dead at Manila airport on 21 August 1983 as he returned from self-exile in the United States.

State prosecutors charged all 26 accused with two counts of murder for the shooting of former Senator Aquino and Rolando Galman, the ex-convict slain at the assassination spot and tagged by the military as a communist hitman.

The trial court's presiding justice Manuel Pamaran was not available to comment on the custody arrangements.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted the air force chief as saying that General Custodio was separated from the lower officers and enlisted men because military regulations require the separate detention of generals from the rest.

Major General Piccio also told the visiting judges that his main concern was the safety of the men as there were death threats against them, but he did not indicate where the threats came from, PNA said.

Medical Experts Testify

HK251554 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 85 p 12

[By Gerry N. Zaragoza]

[Text] The 26 accused in the Aquino-Galman double murder case, including the generals, had their day in court for the first time Friday.

On this opening session of the trial, defense lawyers strengthened their clients' position by disqualifying witnesses, separating facts from speculation, and even citing an omission which apparently led to the indictment of one of the generals.

Since the Tanodbayan prosecution panel moved to have witnesses' testimonies before the 11-month Agrava fact-finding board investigation considered the prosecution's direct examinations of the witnesses, the hearing was practically spent on the cross-examination of the witnesses by the defense lawyers, thus earning more media mileage for the accused.

Two expert witnesses testified that Aquino was shot on the tarmac, thus strengthening the military's contention that former Senator Benigno S. Aquino, Jr was shot on the tarmac, the Agrava board said Aquino was shot while he was on the last steps of the airbridge service stairway.

While being cross-examined by lawyer Rodolfo Jimenez, lawyer of the 21 Aviation Security Command officers and men accused, Dr Bienvenido Munoz the medico-legal officer of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] who conducted an autopsy on Aquino's body, said the bullet that hit the late senator went upward. Munoz said this upward trajectory is "compatible" with the deduction that Aquino and his assailant were standing on the same surface.

On a question from Sandiganbayan Presiding Judge Manuel Pamaran, Munoz said it is still possible for the gunman to have inflicted the fatal wound on Aquino while standing at a position higher than the senator as long as the barrel of the gun is pointed upward.

Finally Munoz said he could not make a categorical answer which of the two positions--Aquino and the gunman standing on the same surface or the gunman standing on a higher position as on a stairway--is possible.

Another witness, Dr Constantino Numez, a medico-legal consultant to different hospitals in Metro Manila, said that had Aquino been shot while negotiating the stairway, blood would have splattered on his back, and he would have suffered linear cuts in reaching the spot on the tarmac where he was photographed lying.

Jimenez also tried to disqualify one of the witnesses called to the witness stand Friday. He asked Dr Juanito Billote, a pathologist and medical director of the Cardinal Santos Hospital, if he was a medico-legal expert or a ballistician.

Billote, one of the three doctors asked by the Aquino family to represent them during the autopsy, said no and Jimenez did not ask further questions. Neither did the other defense lawyers, prompting the court to discharge Billote.

For his part, Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, one of the eight accused as accessories for alleged coverup of the murders, made witness Leonora Vallado, an NBI forensic chemist, to admit a mistake in earlier considering that two bullet fragments she examined through spectrograph were taken from Aquino's head.

She later realized that the fragments were not evidence fragments but only sample fragments for comparison with .38- and .45-cal bullets.

Olivas, the first military investigator assigned to the Aquino case, was implicated by the Agrava board as an accessory for misleading the board that the fragments examined by Vallado were taken from Aquino's head.

A remorseful Vallado told Olivas Friday before the open court: "I was not aware that the Agrava board will use it against you."

The same pattern of cross-examination of witnesses by defense lawyers and attempting to win points for the accused are expected in the coming trial hearings.

Jimenez said in an interview with reporters that during the Agrava board investigation, the lawyers of the accused had not had a chance to cross-examine witnesses.

The Agrava board hearings, being a fact-finding investigation, and not an adversary proceeding, merely allowed lawyers to ask "[word indistinct] questions," he said.

In the light of the defense lawyers' being able to turn the table in their favor on the first day of trial, some observers said the prosecution should be more aggressive in making its position clear instead of merely considering the testimonies before the board as part of the direct examination of witnesses.

Deputy Foreign Minister, Passenger

HK250725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 25 Feb 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, 25 February (AFP)--A ranking government official testified today that Mr Aquino was carrying a stolen Philippine passport when he was shot dead on 21 August 1983 upon returning from voluntary exile in the United States.

Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro told the trial court that the passport Mr Aquino was carrying under the name Marcial Bonifacio was in a batch of 500 blank passports "barglarized" from the Foreign Ministry in 1981.

"We have no knowledge as to who manufactured these passports," he said, referring to the emergence of the stolen documents.

He said Mr Aquino was denied an official passport by the government due to reports of threats to his safety, and was asked by President Ferdinand Marcos himself to defer his homecoming until the threats were neutralized.

"We did not refuse him a passport. We were holding in [word indistinct] the extension," Mr Castro said.

He denied that the government, through the Foreign Ministry, had monitored Mr Aquino's movements from the United States, where he had lived for 3 years, to Manila airport where he was felled by an assassin's bullet.

But he confirmed that the ministry received two telex messages from its embassy in Singapore, saying intelligence officials disclosed Mr Aquino's arrival there on 16 August 1983 en route to Taipei and Manila.

Asked by the court's presiding Judge Manuel Pamaran if Filipinos abroad were entitled to have their expired passports extended, Mr Castro agreed but said Mr Aquino was a special case who had to be referred by the Filipino Consulate in New York to Manila.

In other evidence today, Heraclides Morales, a co-passenger of Mr Aquino on the China Airlines plane he rode home from Taipei, testified that supposed assassin Rolando Galman was already lying wounded on the tarmac when a soldier got off a van and fired at him.

This contradicted the defense's position that Mr Galman was shot by troopers from the van immediately after he shot Mr Aquino from behind.

State prosecutors hold that Mr Galman was just a scapegoat killed in a military plot and that a soldier shot Mr Aquino on an airport stairway.

Agrava Board, Galman Family Refuse to Appear

HK251124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Manila, 25 February (AFP)--Members of the board that probed the Benigno murder and the family of the opposition leader's purported assassin Rolando Galman today refused to testify in court, forcing another twist in the case.

Four members and the chief counsel of the Agrava probe board that implicated armed forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others in the 21 August 1983 murders of Mr Aquino and Mr Galman asked the court to void their subpoenas.

For their part, the mother, sister, son and stepdaughter of Mr Galman risked a citation for contempt of court for ignoring subpoenas to testify today, saying they would not do so until 23 accused military men were jailed.

The six probe board members and lawyers urged the court in a motion to scrap their subpoenas, arguing that their report on the Aquino case was already on public record and no longer needed to be authenticated in court.

They also said that "the report is not, in truth, evidence, but the judgment of the board majority based on the proofs submitted to it."

Board members Luciano Salazar, Amado Dizon, Ernesto Herrera and Dante Santos as well as Chief Counsel Andres Narvasa refused to appear in court.

Chairwoman Corazon Agrava, whose dissenting report named only a brigadier general and six others as liable for the crime, and four other board lawyers showed up but left the court after being told by prosecutors that they would not have to testify.

The defense, which hoped to grill the members today, reacted vehemently.

"We are entitled to cross examine the authors of the report as to the basis of their conclusions and their recommendations," General Ver's counsel Antonio Coronel told the court. "They simply cannot now abandon these reports."

Manila Police Chief Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, a lawyer acting on his own behalf, also blasted the board members and lawyers who refused to testify.

"I would like to know why a police investigator suddenly becomes accused, and after they have crucified me in public through media they do not want to explain before the proper forum. After they have caused anguish to my family and almost destroyed my career, they just run away," he said.

Major General Olivas wrote the discredited report saying Mr Galman was a communist hitman who killed Mr Aquino at Manila Airport as the politician returned from voluntary exile in the United States. He and General Ver are charged as accessories for allegedly trying to cover up the crime.

State prosecutors, who hold that Mr Galman was a scapegoat slain in a military conspiracy to kill Mr Aquino, backed the board members and lawyers who refused to testify and took them off the list of prosecution witnesses for the meantime.

Presiding Judge Manuel Pamaran upheld the prosecution's decision.

State Prosecutor Leonardo Tamayo told reporters angrily after the hearing that the defense wanted to have the board reports discarded as evidence while demanding that their authors explain the same documents in open court.

Justice Pamaran, upon being told that the Galman family received but refused to heed the subpoenas for them to testify today, ordered them to appear tomorrow to testify and explain why they should not be cited for contempt.

Mr Galman's mother Saturnina, reached by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at her Lawyer Lupino Lazaro's residence, said she did not show up in protest at the court's reversal of its order to have 23 of the accused jailed at the national prison.

"We are distressed by what they did to my son and to what they did to our lives. If not for the military our lives would have been disturbed," she said in Filipino, adding that she had not yet decided whether to appear tomorrow.

Witnesses Missing; Journalists Testify

HK270446 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The members of the Galman family summoned to testify continue to defy the Sandiganbayan [anti-graft court]. They did not appear during the resumption of the hearing yesterday [27 February], insisting that the 23 military men accused in the Aquino-Galman double murder case should first be transferred to a civilian jail. The military men, led by Brigadier General Luther Custodio, are in the custody of air force chief Major General Vicente Piccio at their barracks. Only the Galman family counsel, Lupino Lazaro, appeared in court yesterday to explain the continued failure of the Galman witnesses to appear in court. Summoned by the Sandiganbayan were the mother of the supposed Aquino assassin, Rolando Galman, his two children, and his sister.

Meanwhile, four international airport security guards were reported missing. They were supposed to testify today at the trial. The four guards were identified as Efren Ranas, Olivia Reyes, Wilson Llasos, and Ramon Layoso.

Eleven journalists also testified yesterday in the hearing of the murder charges. They affirmed the previous statements before the Agrava board that they were not prevented from covering the arrival of former Senator Aquino on 21 August 1983 at the Manila International Airport. The newsmen said they were free to roam the airport on that day.

Unavailable Witnesses Cause Difficulties

OW270639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, 27 February (KYODO)--Prosecutors asked for postponement of the trial of 26 men linked to the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino because six "vital witnesses" could not be found and three others were not available for the Wednesday hearings.

The 26 accused, including armed forces chief Gen Fabian Ver and a civilian businessman, were indicted on the basis of findings by a civilian commission of inquiry into the assassination that conducted 10 months of investigation.

Aquino, an arch political foe of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, was killed moments after stepping out of the plane on returning from 3 years of self-exile in the United States in August 1983.

The commission said the 26 men participated in a conspiracy to murder Aquino. It also said that Aquino was shot on the stairs leading to the airport tarmac by one of the military escorts who led him out of the plane.

The military investigators said Aquino was shot by Rolando Galman, an alleged communist assassin, on the airport tarmac.

The witnesses--ground engineers of the Philippine Airlines (PAL) and security guards--contradicted the military version of the killing when they testified before the commission.

Another witness, Rebecca Quijano who was in her hometown and could not come for the Wednesday hearing, is believed to have seen the actual shooting.

Prosecutors are still considering whether or not to present ground engineer Celso Loterina who retracted his testimony to the commission that he saw a man shoot Aquino on the stairs to the tarmac.

PAL mechanic Ramon Balang would not testify in court without his lawyer who was attending to another case in another court. Balang told the inquiry commission that Galman could not have shot Aquino behind the head because he was being "surrounded" by soldiers on the tarmac.

The only witness who appeared at the Wednesday hearing, China Airlines (CAL) airport manager Richard Khan Yu, was immediately discharged because he was not cross-examined.

Meanwhile, the court has formally asked the Philippine Foreign Ministry to invite six Japanese journalists, through the Japanese Government, to testify in March.

KYODO news service reporter Katuso Ueda, free-lance writer Kiyoshi Wakamiya, Kasutomo Iwata of ABC News in Tokyo, Togo Tajika and Nasaaki Serita of Tokyo Broadcasting System and Toshiyuki Matsumoto of Sygma Photo Agency were with Aquino on the plane from Taipei to Manila.

Trial Moved to 4 Mar 85

HK270530 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT
27 Feb 85

[Text] The Sandiganbayan [anti-graft court] today decided to suspend until Monday next week the trial of the Aquino-Galman murder case. The prosecution panel asked for the suspension of the trial until next week due to the inavailability of witness Domingo Balang, a Philippine Airlines employee. Correspondent Doris Bigornia gives us the details.

[Begin recording] Presiding justice Manuel Pamaran reset Balang's testimony for Monday, 4 March. Justice Herrera also informed the Sandiganbayan that five more witnesses were not served the summonses as the servers could not locate them. These witnesses whose testimonies are considered vital for the

prosecution are Efren Ranas and Olivia Reyes of the Lanting Security and Watchmen Agency, Wilson Llasos, Ramon Layoso, and Fred Huesca of the [word indistinct] and Service Corporation.

Meantime, presiding justice Manual Pamaran told both the prosecution and defense panels to pre-mark all the other pieces of evidence. On Friday, 1 March, the Sandiganbayan will [word indistinct] the contested military custody of the Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] officers and men. Air force chief Brig Gen Vicente Piccio Jr and Miguel Suarez of the ASSOCIATED PRESS are expected to appear before the court. [End recording]

CSO: 4200/584

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE NOTES REACTION TO RAMOS' VISIT TO PROVINCE

HK280600 Quezon City VERITAS in English 24 Feb 85 p 15

[Article by Adelaida L. Perez]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] acting Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos flew by helicopter to Sitio Dandanac, Barangay Besao, Mountain Province last 2 February for what had been billed a "dialogue with government officials, heads of office, civic and religious leaders of the Mountain Province." Instead, say eyewitness accounts, the general presided over the spot promotions of three troopers and awarded commendation medals to 11 others belonging to the First General Headquarters (1st GHQ) battalion. During the one-and-a-half hours he stayed in the allegedly "rebel-infested" area, Ramos also presided over the "reaffirmation" of the Oath of Allegiance to the New Republic. Everyone present was made to sign a registration paper, after which soldiers served the men, women and children present cookies from big cans.

Commented Bishop Robert Longid of the Philippine Episcopal Church who was involved in a recent dispute with the military in the area: "There was no dialogue, it turned out to be all speeches."

Ramos left it to Brig Gen Tomas Dumpit, RUC [Regional Unified Command] [phrase indistinct] preside over the dialogue.

According to those present, the "dialogue" went this way. General Dumpit asked the assembled people of Dandanac: "Do you want the military to stay?" The people answered softly, barely moving their lips, hardly daring to be heard: "S-an, sa'an," ("No, no"). Dumpit went on: "Who want the NPA to stay? Raise your hands." Not a hand was raised. "In that case," the general concluded, "the military will stay."

Bishop Longid, who was accompanied to Dandanac by his father, retired Bishop Edward Longid, Fr. Albert Sapaen (Vicar of St Alfred's Mission, Tambuan-Dandanac) and other officials of the Philippine Episcopal Church, was invited to the dialogue by General Dumpit. But the bishop says the people did not get an adequate chance to file their complaints with General Ramos. Reports received by Ramos from military sources do not coincide with people's testimonies, he added.

Ramos was assisted during his visit to Dandanac by General Dumpit, Region 1 PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commandar Col. Ignacio, RUC 1 chaplain Col Almarez, Mt. Province Pc-INP [Integrated National Provincial Commander Col Leon Badival and a member of parliament.

Ramos' flying visit could be an offshoot of a series of clashes between the military and civilian and church authorities in the area.

Last 10 January General Dumpit visited Dandanac reportedly to conduct a "dialogue and to promise 'development' projects."

On 14 January, soldiers under Charlie company of the First GHQ Battalion, based in Dandanac, allegedly conducted search operations in Tambuan and occupied the rectory of St. Alfred's mission. The soldiers, under the commands of a Lt Valcorza and a Lt. Miranda reportedly remained at the rectory until 18 January.

On 19 January, the soldiers in Dandanac reported an "encounter" with the NPA. As a consequence of this encounter, one Pedro Palaleo was picked up and detained by the military. He was also allegedly tortured.

In its 23 January issue, The BULLETIN TODAY, reported that Bishop Bob Longid had sent his protest of the rectory raid and other military abuses to General Ramos. On 27 January, the Armed Forces General Headquarters issued a statement in reaction to the Philippine Episcopal Church's charges that the military had illegally searched a church and several houses in Tambuan, Dandanac. The military release claimed that St. Alfred's church had never been occupied, much less searched, contrary to Bishop Longid's report.

On 30 January, General Ramos sent two investigators from General Headquarters to interview Fr. Sapaen, parish priest of Tambuan. The inquiry in Dandanac, however, was not completed because both Cdr Av de los Reyes and Col Valenzuela had to fly back to General Headquarters. During this particular "dialogue" officers of the RUC 1 also distributed tilapia fingerlings to the residents, but no one wanted to speak up.

On 31 January, a fact-finding mission report affirmed the Bishop's statement. The fact finding team was made up of church representatives and two Swedish members of the international Human Rights Organization.

Observed Bishop Longid: "Ramos is trying to do something about the situation--no doubt--but the people feel that there is some orchestration going on."

CSO: 4200/494

PHILIPPINES

LACK OF WITNESSES DAMPENS PROSECUTION IN AQUINO TRIAL

Prosecutors Drop Witness

HK281400 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Government prosecutors today dropped Celso Loterina, a Philippine Airlines [PAL] ground engineer from the list of vital witnesses they intend to (hear) at the Sandiganbayan [anti-graft court] in connection with the Aquino-Galman murder case. This brought down to six the number of important witnesses on whose testimonies the Agrava Board (anchored) its findings that the Aquino killing was a criminal conspiracy. More on that from Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] Deputy Tanodbayan [Ombudsman] Manuel Herrera, head of the five-man prosecuting panel, said Loterina [words indistinct] at the resumption of the trial because his testimony will have no (evidential) value with the prosecution in view of his recantation. Loterina, in his testimony before the board, said he saw a hand holding a gun on the stairway but did not see the face of the gun-holder because he was obstructed by the movable tube. But later Loterina wrote the board retracting his testimony [words indistinct]. In his letter he said he was induced by a board lawyer to [words indistinct] on the promise that the board would help him and his family immigrate to the United States. Loterina said the board reneged on its promise. He, along with PAL employees, Ramon Balang, Ruben Regalado, and Fred (Huesco) security guards Efren Ranas, Olivia Reyes, [name indistinct], and Ramon Layoso were among the witnesses whose testimonies [words indistinct] of the Agrava Board in concluding that Aquino was shot on the [words indistinct]. All of them are lined up by the prosecution to testify at the resumption of the murder trial under Justice Manual Pamaran, Augusto Amores, and Bienvenido Veracruz. Except for Balang, however, none of them have been served subpoenas by the Sandiganbayan. [words indistinct] last known address. [words indistinct] exert every effort to find the witnesses but [words indistinct] no assurance they will be successful in their mission before the trial resumes Monday. [end recording]

Early Acquittal Possible

HK280730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 CMT 28 Feb 85

[Report by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, 28 Feb (AFP)--The apparent disappearance of some key prosecution witnesses in the Benigno Aquino murder trial could lead to an early acquittal of the 26 accused led by General Fabian Ver, a prominent lawyer said today.

Other legal experts told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that previous testimonies to a probe board by prosecution witnesses who fail to appear for cross-examination in court will be worthless because they will be inadmissible as evidence.

Five eyewitnesses whose testimonies supported a probe board's findings of a military plot behind the 21 August 1983 shooting of the opposition leader could not be found by court sheriffs, sparking fears that they had disappeared.

Their failure to testify yesterday forced state prosecutors to obtain a trial postponement until Monday because they had run out of witnesses.

Rene Saguisag, a leading oppositionist and trial lawyer, said that with prosecution witnesses failing to show up, the trial could end earlier than expected, with acquittals, unless state prosecutors and the trial court reversed the trend.

"What should be done is for the state prosecutor and the court to direct the (law enforcement) agencies to produce these witnesses," he said.

Mr Saguisag said witnesses seemed scared to testify due to the acts of certain officials, including President Ferdinand Marcos' declaration on Tuesday that General Ver would be reinstated as chief of staff if acquitted.

"To say that Ver would be returned would frighten witnesses," he said, adding that Mr Marcos' statement was virtually in contempt of court.

The five eyewitnesses who failed to show up yesterday included four security guards and a Philippine Airlines employee who were at or near the scene of Mr Aquino's assassination at Manila airport.

"We cannot say they are missing," a spokesman of the chief sheriff's office insisted today, adding that their men were still trying to determine the whereabouts of the five after failing to find them at their addresses.

A ranking source in the court trying the case said that there was no need for an order dismissing the earlier testimonies of witnesses who fail to appear for cross-examination because the rules of evidence are clear on this.

Another source, Justice Artemio Toquero, chief prosecutor of the Justice Ministry, said external factors such as kidnapping of a witness, or his going into hiding, would have no legal effect on his failure to appear in court.

He said the law simply requires that "opportunity for cross-examination is a condition for the admission of the statement in evidence."

Rene Sarmiento, a trial lawyer who belongs to the human rights-oriented Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), said the testimonies of prosecution witnesses who are not cross-examined would be "good as hearsay."

The five witnesses who could not be located in time for their scheduled appearances yesterday had indicated in their testimonies to the Agrava probe board that Mr Aquino was shot by a soldier on a Manila airport stairway.

They discredited the military's contention that a communist hitman, Rolando Galman, shot Mr Aquino on the tarmac before being killed himself by soldiers.

Security guards Efren Ranas and Olivia Reyes had testified that Mr Aquino was still on the stairway when a shot rang out. Mr Ranas said further that he saw Mr Aquino's head bent limply forward while he was flanked by soldiers.

Another guard, Wilson Llasos, said that after he heard an initial gunshot he looked around and saw Mr Aquino lying face down and alone on the tarmac. Seconds later he heard more shots and saw Mr Galman being shot by troopers.

Ramon Layoso, supervisor of the other guards, said Mr Aquino was still on the stairs after the first shot. The politician's head bent forward and both his arms were clasped by two soldier escorts, he added.

Fred Viesca, a Philippine Airlines station loader, said after he heard the first shot he saw Mr Aquino wobbling down on the lower steps of the stairway.

General Ver's council Antonio Coronel, asked yesterday about the implications of the witnesses' absence or presence, told reporters: "If they are to testify in the same manner that they testified before the Agrava board, then there is no material difference between whether they appear or do not appear."

Officials Seek Subpoena Withdrawal

HK010720 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Six officials of the defunct Agrava Board have filed a motion with the Sandiganbayan [anti-graft court] seeking the quashing of the subpoena for them to testify in the trial of the Aquino-Galman case. The six officials said that any knowledge they have on the case is incompetent, inadmissible, and hearsay and does not constitute evidence. The former Agrava officials who sought to be excused from testifying in the Aquino-Galman trial are board members Luciano Salazar, Amado Dizon, Dante Santos, and Earnesto Herrera, and board general counsel Andres Narvasa and deputy general counsel Mario Ongkiko.

In their motion to vacate the subpoena to appear as witnesses in the trial, the six [passage indistinct]. Their admission bolsters the defense of those indicted for the Aquino assassination, according to legal sources.

In another development, Deputy Tanodbayan [Ombudsman] Manual Herrera sought the help of the NBI [National Bureau of investigation] in locating the missing five witnesses in the trial of the 26 accused in the Aquino-Galman case. The request was made to NBI director Jolly Bugarin through Sandiganbayan presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran. The missing witnesses are identified as Efren Ranas, Olivia Reyes, Ramon Layoso, Wilsom Ilasos, and Fred Viesca. The failure of the Tanodbayan to present the witnesses forced the Sandiganbayan to suspend trial until Monday.

CSO: 4200/493

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO'S WIDOW EXPECTS NO JUSTICE UNDER MARCOS

HK281500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0935 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, 28 Feb (AFP)--Benigno Aquino's widow, Corazon, today said it was not her concern if General Fabian Ver, accused in her husband's murder, was reinstated as chief of staff because President Ferdinand Marcos was her prime suspect.

Mr Marcos told a news conference Tuesday that he would reinstate General Ver, one of 26 people under trial for the August 1983 murder of Mr Aquino and his supposed assassin, if he was acquitted by a court.

"What he does with General Ver is really not my major concern.... I said that the reports were incomplete because my number one suspect in the assassination of Ninoy (Mr Aquino) is Mr Marcos," Mrs Aquino said.

She was referring to the findings of an official inquiry into the Manila Airport murder of Mr Marcos' chief political foe. The findings served as the basis for charges against General Ver, 24 other military men and a businessman.

"As long as Mr Marcos is head of our government, I cannot expect any justice and I think neither do the majority of the Filipino people," Mrs Aquino said in a speech before financial executives.

"I will just wait until after the Marcos regime is removed. It would only be then that I could expect justice not only for Ninoy but for the entire Filipino people," she added.

Mrs Aquino, a member of a three-man "convenor group" trying to unite the divided opposition in anticipation of snap presidential polls before 1987, renewed her call for opposition unity in order to topple the Marcos regime.

"I think that it is time that we band together so that we can rid ourselves of this monster that has taken hold of our country since 1972," she said.

Mr Marcos has been in power since 1965, [phrase indistinct] to January 1981. He has retained his emergency-rule powers.

The opposition expects him to call presidential elections this year so he can install his wife Imelda as his successor, but Mr Marcos has denied plans to do this.

Mrs Aquino today rejected suggestions that her group was conducting a death watch over Mr Marcos, saying: "In spite of what had happened to Ninoy I do not wish anybody any harm."

But she said that if the opposition were to come to power, "violations of human rights would be dealt with accordingly."

She said the present disunity of the opposition was the clearest sign that "one-man rule" would not be tolerated if the opposition were to come to power.

CSO: 4200/494

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON NPA ACTIVITIES, COMBAT, DENIAL STATEMENTS

Fr. Balweg Leads NPA, Tribesmen on Raid

HK280610 Quezon City VERITAS in English 24 Feb 85 p 15

[Article by Soledad Delas Islas]

[Text] Rebel Priest Conrado Balweg, leading a force of 207 NPA regulars and at least 300 Botbot tribesmen, attacked the town hall of Sadanga, Mountain Province at dawn last 9 February, reports reaching Baguio said.

No casualties were reported. However, 35 military and paramilitary men surrendered to the NPA in the course of the raid according to the report. The surrenderees reportedly included five PC [Philippine Constabulary] men of the 114th PC Company, six INP [Integrated National Police] personnel and 24 Sadanga CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces]. The NPA's were also said to have confiscated 44 assorted firearms.

According to the same reports, the raid started at 3:30 a.m. when the NPA's surrounded the municipal hall and started firing. Government troopers inside the hall responded by returning fire. The soldiers gave up an hour later as the NPA's made their way into the municipal hall.

During the operation, Sadanga Mayor Islao Fagto, ex-Mayor Kawaren, the INP chief and the CHDF commander reportedly tried to escape but were captured. They were later tied up and taken to the municipal plaza where they remained while Balweg conducted a public meeting which lasted from eight in the morning to five in the afternoon.

During the meeting, according to reports, the NPA's explained the purpose of the raid which was to disarm all military, militia and civilians with guns. The NPA also said they did not "intend to liquidate anybody ... whether soldier, police, CHDF or anybody if he has no bad record against the people."

The next day, the Bontoc Provincial Command dispatched an armored personnel carrier to Sadanga. A team from the 1st GHQ Battalion was later deployed to track down the rebel raiders. Military reports also said that an army cruiser dispatched to reinforce soldiers fell into a ravine on Halsema Highway killing one trooper identified only as Constable First Class Lingayo.

Upon receiving reports of the raid, Regional Unified Command (RUC 1) commander, Gen Tomas Dumpit made a brief visit to Sadanga. Major Guillermo Densen, chief intelligence officer of the RUC 1 who accompanied Dumpit said that they tried to pursue Balweg's group in the areas surrounding Dandanak in Mountain Province and Besao in Kalinga. The helicopter operations, however, were unsuccessful.

Colonel Benjamin Ignacio, commanding officer of Regional Command 1 (RECOM 1) flew to the Sadanga area on Wednesday, 13 February, and held a dialogue with the people during which the following demands were made: 1) the police must not be armed; 2) no soldiers should be stationed in Sadanga; 3) all CHDFs must resign; 4) regarding killings, military should not come unless called for; 5) the military may pass through the town but they should not stay in the village; and 6) the village people should not be called subversives if they feed the NPAs passing through. "If necessary, we can also feed soldiers when they pass Sadanga," the villagers reportedly told Ignacio.

10 NPA Rebels Killed

HK281521 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 85 pp 1, 17

[Article by Milton Pascua]

[Text] Camp Elpidio Quirino, Ilocos Sur--At least 10 communist guerrillas, including four recruiters of the late rebel priest Zacarias Agatep, and a policeman, were killed in a series of gun battles between government troops and rebels over the weekend.

The battle zones were the interior towns of Sigay, Suyo, Quirino, Servantes, and the towns in the boundaries of Benguet and Mt. Province.

Lt. Col. Roy Alzate, Ilocos Sur provincial commander, in a report to Brig. Gen Tomas Dumpit, commander of the regional unified command, identified those slain as Epifanio Jaban alias commander Mar, Dominador Jabinar alias commander Alan, Dina Cabatu alias Camie, and Jessie Foranda alias Sakang. The report did not identify the six others.

Killed on the government side was Pat. Isaias Pangisban of the Del Pilar police force. In addition CIC [Constable 1st Class] Tito Obinque was wounded, Alzate reported.

The series of gunbattles started 13 February, when troopers led by Capt. Ambrosio Perberido, 134th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company commanding officer, caught up with the dissident group in Sitio Tagmay, Quirino.

The rebels were reported to be recruiting [word indistinct] rebel unit, when Suyo chanced upon them.

The troops seized fully loaded AK 50,30 caliber carbines with three loaded magazines, and several rounds of ammunition. Subversive documents and several utensils were also recovered.

CPP, NPA Deny Power Line Sabotage

HK280618 Quezon City VERITAS in English 24 Feb 85 p 15

[Article by Xenia P. Tupas]

[Text] The destruction of National Power Corporation power lines in Negros Occidental is not the handiwork of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army.

The denial was revealed recently in a special issue of PAGHIMAKAS, an underground newspaper. In a two-page statement in ILONG-GO, the CPP-NPA said they had nothing to do with the destruction although they condemn the Napocor geothermal project in Palimpinon, Negros Occidental.

The newspaper further said that the sabotage of the Mabinay, Negros Oriental power line to Bacolod was the work of a syndicate which had strong connections with the governments and the military.

Negros Tactical Command Chief Col. Isagani de los Santos earlier told VERITAS they have pinpointed and prepared Pdas for three persons involved in the toppling and pilferage of aluminum wires.

"Personally, I believe this is orchestrated by the CPP as part of their documented strategy to create paralysis in the local government and economic structures of the area," de los Santos said.

The toppling of the towers which resulted in weeks of darkness for Negros Occidental occurred twice. The first was last December and the second last 5 January when Bacolod and Negros Occidental were plunged in total darkness.

Paul Sedigo, press relations officer of Napocor said that normally it takes three weeks to repair the towers and lines unless there is no additional pilferage of wires. He also disclosed that Napocor is losing P433,000 daily in terms of power sales notwithstanding the losses incurred due to pilferage.

The Philippine Coast Guard last 9 January has intercepted seven tons of aluminum wires bound for Manila at the Banago port. The wires, in a 100-foot container van were to be shipped to a certain Leopoldo Vega of A and C Company in Metro Manila and was from an Antonio Gamboa.

Meanwhile, according to the PAGHIMAKAS, 80 percent of the power from the geothermal plant will go to the "big U.S.-controlled corporations" while only 15 percent will be for the consumers in the towns and cities.

However, Sedigo's Napocor denied this saying that their priority is distribution to direct consumers through the electric cooperatives.

Islamic Organization Denies NPA Link

HK271147 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 10 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] There is no tie-up existing between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Communist Party of the Philippines' military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), in the two autonomous regions in southern Philippines.

This was disclosed today by former Maguindanao Governor Zacaria Candao who is now acting as the liaison officer of the Salamat Hashim faction, one of the three factions of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

"The autonomous regions in southern Philippines are western Mindanao (Region 9) and central Mindanao (Region 12).

Candao said that the Salamat faction now goes under the name MILF.

The former governor made the disclosure to clarify reports that the members of the MILF have linkages with the subversive elements.

"Insofar as the Salamat group is concerned," Candao stressed, "there is neither a formal nor organic link-up between elements of the MILF and subversives."

Candao said there had been no incidence yet when MILF forces engaged NPA forces in any of the two autonomous regions.

Candao said that reports from the field showed the Muslim-populated provinces of Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur are "free from NPA elements."

He said that the NPA has made no attempts to infiltrate these provinces.

Candao added that the "MILF is willing to fight against communist intrusion in this part of the country, if needed."

The MILF, he explained, still believes in Islamic democracy, a democratic form of government founded on Islamic tenets that must apply to the autonomous regions.

CSO: 4200/494

PHILIPPINES

COMMENTARY REVIEWS INDONESIA, CHINESE ORIGINS OF CPP

HK271555 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Feb 85 pp 4-5

["Commentary" by Muhammad Abdul Hassan: "But which Communist Party?"]

[Text] Before discussions on the legalization of the CPP-NPA get any hotter, we should know some historical facts surrounding the origins of the party. Many will be disappointed to learn that we have been talking about the wrong Communist Party all this time. Here are the facts that we have gathered from, we would say, a very reliable source.

Jose Ma. Sison (founder and chairman of the CPP-NPA) learned his ABC in Maoism from an Indonesian Maoist, a certain Hotapea, in Jakarta, in 1963. Sison was there on a scholarship grant to study Bahasa Indonesia, a cover arrangement that was carried out with the help of Ilyas Bakri, a member of the PKI (Partai Komunis Indonesia) then on a mission in the Philippines.

At the time that Sison was receiving his ideological education in Jakarta, the PKI was actually in the middle of a power-struggle between a Soviet-oriented faction and a Maoist-oriented faction. The Maoists were in the minority, but they were the more aggressive groups as they also enjoyed substantial support coming all the way from the China mainland. The Chinese had planned then on making Jakarta the center of Overseas Chinese Communist operations in Southeast Asia.

Earlier, in the Philippines, the youthful members of the Chinese Overseas Communist Party (who took over from the defunct Chinese Bureau) tried to influence the leadership of the PKP (Partido Komunista sa Philipinas) to their side of the already sizzling Sino-Soviet ideological conflict. But all their overtures were rejected by the PKP leadership and so, the next best thing they figured was to have a new Maoist Communist Party of the Philippines organized. It was Jose Ma. Sison who was eventually spotted and recruited (by the Chinese Maoists) to head this new party.

The first phase in the organization of that party was the formation of a nationalist youth organization (suggested in a January 1984 meeting in Jakarta) which they soon named Kabataang Makabayan [National Youth Movement] (KM). Actually, the KM'S founding on Nov. 30, 1984 was so scheduled in order to give the members ample time to prepare for an important international youth

solidarity conference which was calendared for 1965 in Algiers. That conference, however, had to be cancelled because of two unfortunate events in 1965: (1) the aborted PKI coup in Indonesia and (2) the Ben Bella coup in Algiers. (Incidentally, even the KM constitution had to be approved by their Maoist comrades in Beijing.)

Before the aborted coup of the PKI in Indonesia, Sison was directed to send his reports to Kramat 5, the PKI mail drop in Jakarta from where, in turn, communications of Sison to Beijing were transmitted. After the coup, such arrangements were taken over by liaison men of the local Chinese Communist group. (In 1973, the liaison was a young Chinese girl, Delia Pe, a Sourbonne graduate in Paris, Wife of Bille Pe, the CPP's connection in Hong Kong.)

These were the events, preceding the formal organization of the Maoist-oriented CPP in 1968 which, among other things, disclosed the role of the Chinese Overseas Communist Party in the Philippines from its conception. This party never started out as a splinter group or a Maoist faction of the PKP. Rather, it was a brainchild of the Overseas Chinese Communist Party in the Philippines and today, it might be more accurately described as a surrogate party of the Communist Party of China. Unlike the PKP whose founder, Crisanto Evangelista, formed and led the party at the instance of his own cause as a Filipino and at the urgings of his own beliefs in Marxism-Leninism, the Maoist CPP was planted in Philippine soil in behalf of Chinese Communists. With such alien origins and persuasion, the CPP may have, in a manner of speaking, no legitimate claim to nationalist causes in this country. And if and when the moment comes when this country would finally elect to legalize the Communist Party, that opportunity should be extended to the Communist Party with genuine Filipino origins and credentials -- the Partido Komunista sa Philipinas (PKP).

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4200/495

PHILIPPINES

ASSEMBLYMAN CRITICIZES U.S. SENATOR'S STATEMENT ON VER

HK270801 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] A KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] member of Parliament lambasted yesterday a United States senator for the latter's statement during a recent visit here that "there would be widespread disappointment in Washington" if Gen. Fabian C. Ver, one of the accused in the celebrated Aquino-Galman double murder case, is reinstated as Armed Forces chief of staff.

MP Edilberto del Valle of Samar called the statement of Sen. John Melcher, here last week as a guest of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, "interference of the most scandalous type." He said any attempt of a foreign power to dictate how the country should be run "should not only be criticized but should be strongly condemned."

Melcher was also quoted as saying that "US military officials are pleased that Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos has taken command over the Armed Forces."

Saying that "personalities are not the issue here," Del Valle pointed out that "the issue which must alarm all of us if we are to retain our dignity as a free and independent people is that of interference and blackmail by a high official from a foreign country."

The KBL assemblyman also noted that Melcher had earlier expressed disgust over the intervention of the World Bank in the country's financial affairs.

"It is a source of wonder why Melcher, who has made a public stand that he is against intervention in the economic fronts, should at the same time be a staunch advocate of intervention in military affairs," Del Valle said.

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PHILIPPINES

PAPER RUNS OPEN LETTER TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

HK270913 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] Dear Mr. Ambassador:

This letter is addressed to you, as the official representative of the United States Government in the Philippines, i.e. at the instance and request of the Governing Board of Trustees of our organization.

For the last two weeks or so, the overwhelming majority of our members has felt serious alarm and deep concern over newspaper reports (local and foreign) revealing:

1. That Pentagon based U.S. military establishment has laid the "groundwork for possible American military intervention in the Philippines", so as to "contain" our herein political crisis triggered by the brutal assassination of Filipino opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino, Jr., in general, and to amply "respond" to the fast-growing, anti-Marcos-Reagan Philippine opposition movement (both moderates and armed dissidents), in particular; and
2. That not only will the Reagan administration send the Marcos government military hardware (arms and ammunitions, included), but also military personnel, intended to actively have a direct hand in what the Marcos-KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] regime calls "counter-insurgency measures".

While we are not also unmindful of reports (which allegedly emanated from certain American quarters) that the U.S. -made armaments to be sent over, are those which the Marcos government intends to purchase under U.S. -RP [Republic of the Philippines] military assistance program, and that the U.S. military officers to come to this country will merely help Filipino soldiers to be acquainted with the military equipments mentioned above (and not to have any participation -- overt or covert -- in any anti-local opposition activities), we are of the considered opinion that for the best interest of all concerned, the U.S. government need adopt, and implement adequate, effective measures to ensure that U.S. military assistance to the Philippines (in money, services and/or material) be used by the Marcos administration for only such legitimate purposes as are envisioned by existing U.S. -RP treaty stipulations, and not to crush, silence, or otherwise weaken the democratic, non-violent opposition movement in this country, and that an official pronouncement to that effect be made by the White House, the U.S. State Department and/or U.S. National Defense authorities.

So, too, the U.S. government should not feel offended by (much less be duped to retaliate against) the position taken by local opposition movement, advocating the abatement of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. As envisioned, the bases' closure is to be effected in full consonance with existing treaty-stipulations binding your country and ours, and not in vulgar defiance thereof. In our opinion, this position is dictated upon by our own sovereign right to self-determination free from external control, and self-protection, with the respect due us from the family of nations. And the U.S. national leadership must desist from pursuing in the Philippines the colonial policy of cuddling dictators, in return for the latter toeing the American line. To do otherwise would invite bitter repulsion from all freedom-loving Filipinos - in the light of conditions prevailing here since 1972. To our mind, this is what U.S. Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro earlier referred to as a "sweeping change in the concept of freedom" which she noted to be prevailing in the Philippines, as in Argentina and others, and which she said, must be respected by the United States, through genuine, if not compassionate, understanding.

And as a final word of advice, we urge you to take all possible steps to see the foregoing suggestion seriously considered by our Government, and consequently, acted upon favorably. We believe that if the recommendations recited hereon are not squarely heeded, time will come the American people will repent having taken an adverse position thereon. Such a mistake will prove costly, and the effects of the error, enduring beyond the limits of imagination -- taking into account the true nature of Filipino culture, not to mention the lessons imparted to us by the political history of the world.

Felipe De Leon-stotsenburg Alianza De Herederos De Veteranos Filipino-Americano [Alliance of Heirs of Filipino -American (War) Veterans].

(Luzon area chapter) 848 Provincial Road, Sitio Santisima Trinidad, Bgy. Barihan Malolos, Bulacan.

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PHILIPPINES

OUSTED GOVERNOR ON 'OFFERS' TO GET HIM TO WITHDRAW SUIT

HK270935 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Elmer Cato and Sonny Lopez]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga -- Cicero Punsalan, ousted from the provincial capital with the help of about 100 soldiers by Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza Jan. 8, yesterday said he was being tempted with "juicy offers" to withdraw the suit he filed in the Supreme Court against Mendoza.

Punsalan, who assumed the governorship after the May 14 general elections where Mendoza won a seat at the Batasan, maintains he is the rightful governor and asked the court to recognize his right and declare him the governor.

The former vice governor of Mendoza told MALAYA he met with some "high ranking provincial officials" recently at the request of these officials during which he was offered his choice of several government positions, jobs for his children and business for his wife.

"If this (governorship) was private property then I would be easy to talk to, but this is a public office which could not be the subject of any such agreements," Punsalan said in denying earlier rumors he had agreed to withdraw his suit. He declined to name the officials he met.

Punsalan will also file a motion opposing the request of retired justice Felix Antonio, Mendoza's counsel, for another 10 days within which to comment on his petition which he filed with the high court last Jan. 16. Punsalan expressed fears Mendoza move would only prolong the case.

Already, a hearing set for last week has been postponed to Feb. 21 as the Supreme Court decided decision granting Mendoza 10 days to comment on Punsalan's petition.

Meanwhile, Pampaguenos remain confused over who is really running the province.

When Mendoza reassumed the governorship last Jan. 8, he issued a memorandum to all chiefs of offices reminding them of his comeback. Punsalan instantly issued a counter-memorandum to the same staff asking them not to recognize Mendoza since he is still the governor.

Punsalan also informed the Philippine National Bank and the Land Bank of the Philippines, depository banks of the province not to honor Mendoza's requests for cash disbursements.

The ousted governor continued to hold office at his residence located about 200 meters from the capital, where Mendoza also holds office as governor.

Provincial officials disregarded Punsalan's claim to the position so he elevated his case to the Supreme Court.

Mendoza, in a conference with newsmen, alleged that Punsalan has already received his salary as vice-governor which means he (Punsalan) had re-assumed the duties and functions of the lower position.

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PHILIPPINES

PAPER ON JAPANESE RELUCTANCE TO MAKE NEW INVESTMENTS

HK270741 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Maris Rosa Ocampo]

[Text] Japanese investors, one of the country's major sources of foreign capital, have stopped putting in new money because of "uncertainties" in the Philippine economy.

This cautious stance was disclosed yesterday by Masaya Miyoshi, the senior managing director of Keidanren or the Federation of Economic Organizations composed of members from 110 industry-wide groups of Japan.

Miyoshi said in a press conference that rather than get interested in new kinds of investments to the Philippines, the attention of Japanese investors is now directed to "special control of investments already made and what become of them."

Whether or not new investments will be infused depends upon the performance of investments already made, he stressed. He said that investments, both foreign and local, are "under tremendous pressures" because of severe economic problems being encountered by the Philippines since 1983 when it failed to pay maturing foreign loans.

Other Keidanren members affirmed Miyoshi's statements by saying that although the economic problems have been with the country "for quite some time," the solution was seen only recently through the expected finalization of foreign loans rescheduling with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Miyoshi said that trade and industry minister Roberto V. Ongpin assured Keidanren that the difficulties the country now faces are not due to mismanagement and mishandling, but because of lingering recession and inflation.

Nevertheless, Miyoshi explained that although Japanese outlook is "not necessarily pessimistic," for the time being we have no choice but to see what will happen to Japanese investments already made."

Another cause of the Japanese investors' reluctance to infuse new capital is the Philippines' unwillingness to adopt an "investment guarantee scheme" which Japanese investors have been pressing for over the years to ensure protection of their investments.

Keidanren members complained that while all their trading partners in Asia have already acceded to an "investment guarantee scheme," only the Philippines has not accepted it.

PHILIPPINES

ADMIRAL COMMENTS ON IMPACT OF U.S. BASES

HK271546 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Daniel Llanto]

[Text] A top AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines] brass recently weighed the advantages and disadvantages to the country of the U.S. bases and found both to be just about equal. Which only proves that justifying decisions to let the American bases go or stay is easier said than done.

Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro, flag officer in command of the Philippine Navy, noted the four key areas of national life touched by the presence of the U.S. bases here. These are the military, political, psycho-social and economic aspects.

On the military side, Alejandro said our possible gain from the U.S. bases is the sense of security coming from the defense umbrella provided by the U.S. Armed Forces. Under the bases agreement, the U.S. is committed to defend the host country from any external attack. The disadvantage is that the bases mark this country at the outset as an important and priority target in any armed attack on the U.S., Alejandro observed. This means that if relations between the U.S. and you-know-which-country reached the flash-point, the Philippines will be among the first countries to receive a nuclear warhead, possibly ahead of the U.S. mainland.

The political benefit, on the other hand, is that the bases signify our alignment with Western democracies against communism. This is important, Alejandro said, because "in a nuclear war scenario, no country can be neutral. In that eventuality, every nation will have to take sides to at least go down with honor."

But here's the other political side of the U.S. bases as pointed out by Alejandro: "They are an anachronism in a sovereign nation, and inconsistent with the ASEAN objectives of a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality. It is also a major issue between the liberals and nationalists of our country, a patent cause of disharmony and confusion."

The bases enrich and sap our psycho-social fabric in almost equal measure. Said Alejandro: "The U.S. facilities keep us abreast of modern technology and

equipment, which necessarily overflows to reach us. In addition, the base authorities are amenable to technology transfer and put up civic action programs to benefit communities near the installations. As for the bad influence, it is common knowledge that prostitution has become an ugly problem in places near the bases -- Angeles, Olongapo and Cavite, among others.

On the economic pluses, Alejandro pointed to the base rentals and the employment opportunities made available to Filipinos. For the period 1985-89, the U.S. will pay us \$900 million for the basis, while Filipinos currently employed at the various installations come up to over a thousand.

However, Alejandro said the rental amount as wangled by the Philippines in the latest talks on the mutual defense pact is "not commensurate with the importance of the bases." The Philippines is strategically located and the U.S. makes good use of it to make its military presence felt in the region and to support its current efforts to deal with some Asian trouble spots.

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PHILIPPINES

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS PIMENTEL CAN POST BAIL

HK271334 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza today brushed aside as unfounded the fears of opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel Jr that he will be arrested when he returns to the country tomorrow. Pimentel is facing rebellion charges before the Cebu Regional Trial Court. According to Mendoza, Pimentel can post bail to prevent his arrest. Added details from Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] executive Judge Leonardo Canares has issued a warrant of arrest for Pimentel who is scheduled to arrive here Thursday after more than a month of speaking tours in the U.S., Canada and Europe. Mendoza said government prosecutors recommended a 50,000 peso (bail) bond for Pimentel's temporary release when they failed the rebellion case last month. The court has approved the recommended bail. Mendoza said all that he has to do is to post the necessary bail so that he would not be placed under arrest. Talk about Pimentel's impending arrest upon his arrival is [words indistinct], unfounded, and speculative.

Pimentel is the national chairman of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan. An opposition party member earlier expressed concern over his safety when he arrives at the Manila International Airport on February 28. The rebellion charges against him stems from his alleged contribution in the amount of 100 pesos to a commander of the dissident New People's Army. [end recording]

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PHILIPPINES

PAPER RUNS LETTER FROM DISGRUNTLED JUNIOR OFFICERS

HK270931 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Feb 85 p 5

["Standpoint" Column by Eusebio S. San Diego: "Why AFP Junior Officers Are Restless"]

[Text] A group of relatives, friends and sympathizers of junior officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] came to us last Saturday with a position paper assailing the extension of services of overstaying generals and citing therein the reasons why there is a prevailing disillusion and discontent in the military sector.

We commiserate with the plight of these junior officers and since we see the logic of their arguments, we yield this space to the position paper of their sympathizers. Here goes:

"It is now common belief among people that the main assigned task of the military is to secure the ruling power and safeguard the status quo. As a reward, the regime has given it so much privilege in terms of big budget and tolerance for almost unlimited authority that borders to abuses.

"Its top brasses, on the other hand, were (are) rewarded individually with prolonged services which extend far beyond their retirement period. Many of them have their appointments extended not only once or twice but thrice or more.

"Change in the military hierarchy is as hard as in the regime that coddles it. One supports and protests the other and both apparently enjoy being in power forever.

"People long for change in government as much as in the military. But one can sense that a particular sector in the military itself clamor for change more than the people.

"The same old faces in the military as well as in government presupposes status quo. New blood may be more openminded, have a fresh view of things and a broad perspective of present happenings so that it gives people at least hope for change.

"Consider the present situation in the military. There are general officers who have stayed in their positions long enough that they might have already become deadwood and impervious to change.

"The colonels due for promotion certainly are restlessly waiting, hoping against hope and their morale and idealism wanning. So are the lieutenant colonels who expect to fill the ranks to be vacated by the colonels who are promoted. And so are the majors down to the lower ranks of captains and lieutenants.

"All these military officers are adversely affected by the continuously extended appointments of the general officers. Perhaps retirement period for many of them, especially the senior officers, is fast approaching. And for the unlucky ones, they may be retired without being promoted even to the next higher ranks which are due them a long time ago.

"But the officers due for promotion are not the only ones adversely affected. It is their families, the military organization and the country in general that suffer most.

"Their families are deprived of whatever increase in pay and allowances they may get for being promoted to the next higher ranks. Their families (and they themselves) cannot enjoy the honors and prestige of having husbands and fathers being addressed as, say, general or colonel, as the case may be.

"It makes them frustrated. Why do they have to give all their best in the service when they do not get what they deserve? The best thing they can do is to take advantage of their being military men in whatever way they can to compensate for benefits and time lost.

"Thus it breeds dissension and demoralization within the Armed Forces itself. It makes the armed forces less and less effective as a military establishment. And the end result is the country surely will have a more lax national security which could mean an untold destruction upon our people and the nation.

"Besides it is an insult added to injury. For after having been deprived of everything due them, a sense of distrust and unworthiness continuously haunts them. Why, are they not qualified to take over the ranks to be vacated by the retirees and the officers to be promoted after so many years in service?

"And to think the cause of all this is but the over-staying general officers.

"Continuous extension of appointments of retired military top brasses are no doubt rewards for having helped keep the status quo to calm them down to satisfaction and complacency. But what about the officers waiting for promotion in silent protest?

"This is, in fact, a plain case of a privileged few retiree extendees against many officers due for promotion--a much bigger group of new blood long expected by the people as change in the military. Those in power now have to think twice."

No further comment.

PHILIPPINES

BENEDICTO URGES U.S. RESTORATION OF SUGAR QUOTA

HK271600 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Ambassador Roberto S. Benedicto called on the United States to restore Philippine sugar imports "as a gesture of elementary justice to a true and tested ally," offering at the same time to guarantee delivery of sugar at U.S. market stabilization price regardless of how high the world price rises.

Benedicto, chairman of the Philippine Sugar Commission, [Philsucom], made the appeal in a speech over the weekend in Washington, D.C. at the 5th Conference of the United States Sugar Users Group, an organization of food and beverage producers who account for three fourths of U.S. consumption of sugar and other sweeteners.

The Philsucom chairman said the U.S. Sugar Act was made to lapse in 1974 at a time when the Philippine sugar industry was geared entirely to the U.S. market, having just completed a large and costly expansion program involving the setting up of 18 new sugar mills solely to fulfill U.S. quota commitments.

"The abrupt termination of the U.S. Sugar Act without notice and without any period of adjustment was particularly traumatic to us," Benedicto told the U.S. consumers group.

He lamented the fact that when the U.S. restored sugar import quotas in 1982, it conveniently forgot to consider the political, social, economic and legal ties and relationships built during 200 years of RP-U.S. sugar trading, "cemented by blood" in several wars. The Philippine quota was based on a "disruptive, chaotic" period of seven years, he added.

As a result, Benedicto pointed out, the Philippine sugar industry was suddenly cut adrift to fend for itself

Further he said:

"If you restore our historic share of the U.S. market we will guarantee to deliver at the market stabilization price [MSP], regardless of how high the world price rises. Indeed we would be willing to discuss guarantees for even considerably greater shipments at the MSP. Between your domestic production and a supply guarantee of this sort by the two largest offshore exporters, an

effective way can be devised to assure that the U.S. price does not rise above the MSP. This is an offer I am making in absolute seriousness. There is no one in the world who can say that I have reneged on a word of mine -- but the offer I am putting on the record is not only on my behalf, but on behalf of the Philippine Sugar Commission, and indeed of the Philippine Government."

Previous breakfast and lunch sessions of the conference which began Feb. 18 were addressed by former President Gerald Ford and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives -- Stephen Solarz (Dem. N.Y.) and Tony Coelho (Dem. Cal.), who discussed budget and trade issues with special reference to agriculture in general and sugar in particular.

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PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

WARNING ON 'EXAGGERATING' COMMUNIST THREAT--Information Minister Gregorio Cendana has criticized opposition leaders for trying to exaggerate the extent of the communist threat to scare the people. Cendana was reacting to a speech Thursday by UNIDO [United Democratic Nationalist Organization] leader Salvador Laurel. In his speech Laurel warned against the worsening communist threat, which he said might become irreversible. Minister Cendana said the opposition and the communist New People's Army appeared to be sharing common interests to destabilize the government to take over power. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Feb 85 HK]

MRS MARCOS ON MASS-BASED PROJECTS--The first lady, Madam Imelda Marcos, has reaffirmed the government's policy to give top priority to mass-based projects that will boost the social and economic welfare of the people, particularly in the countryside. Mrs Marcos reiterated this policy on behalf of President Marcos as she inaugurated the first land-based hatchery-nursery facility of the Laguna Lake Development Authority. The 300,000-peso facility was made possible through a financial assistance package from the Asian Development Bank and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Feb 85 HK]

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN--The Philippines and Japan will soon start negotiations on [words indistinct] loan package under the overseas economic cooperation fund. Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas said the Philippines is lining up 15 major projects to be funded by the loan package. He said the loan package will be worth \$250 million. Half of the loan will be in the form of commodity loans while the rest will be allocated for telecommunications projects in northern Luzon. Meantime Valdepenas said countries extending official development assistance to the Philippines have agreed to provide the country loans worth \$1.1 billion this year. The consultative group representatives of these countries met with Prime Minister Cesar Virata on 21 and 30 January. Valdepenas said the group wired its commitment to the Philippine Government. He said that aside from the \$1.1 billion already committed, the consultative group (?promised) to approve for the Philippine loans totalling \$1.2 billion for 1986 and another \$1.2 billion for 1987. The loans will be used, among others, to finance 15 agricultural projects. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 25 Feb 85 HK]

ARMY OPERATION AGAINST MUSLIMS--Search-and-destroy operations are being carried out by the Southern Command [Southcom] against the Muslims who kidnapped Bishop Federico Escaler and eight others. The operations are centering on Tungawan near the boundary of Zamboanga del Norte. Southcom chief Maj Gen Delfin Castro issued the order for the operations to 1,300 troopers who started to surround the area between the two Zamboangas on Saturday. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 26 Feb 85 HK]

SALONGA 'BEWAILS' OPPOSITION DISUNITY--Former Senator Jovito Salonga has bewailed what he called an empty show of unity among opposition factions in the country. He said that until now he has yet to see a common program that would bind all the opposition groups. Salonga was in Dagupan City as guest speaker at the Rotary Club of Central Pangasinan. The opposition leader, who heads the Liberal Party, cited as an example the National Unification Council meeting in Manila on March 10. He said that although he has been invited twice to attend the meeting, he has yet to see a program that would be discussed during the occasion. Meantime, declaring that the next president of the Philippines would come from the PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas Ng Bayan] party, member of the Parliament Ramon Mitra said yesterday [2 March] his party will select its own presidential candidate very soon to battle with whoever is chosen by the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan]. Mitra's announcement was met with wild applause from some 500 delegates who are attending the first PDP-LABAN national convention in Tagbilaran City. The party elected 16 members to Parliament during the last elections. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Mar 85]

MARCOS ON INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL--President Marcos yesterday [3 March] expressed confidence that with the proper expertise and ample resources at his disposal, the government can turn distressed local industries into viable enterprises. He said that many of these industries are heavily indebted to government financial institutions and have been dislocated by tight credits brought about by the economic crisis. According to the president, the World Bank is also studying ways and means for the inclusion of these industries in the financial assistance package for the government's structural adjustment which is being supported by the bank. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Mar 85]

PC REGIONAL COMMAND CHANGE--There was a change of command today at the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Regional Headquarters in northern Mindanao. Colonel Benjamin Ignacio, former PC regional commander in Ilocos, took over as PC commander for northern Mindanao. He succeeds Gen. Pedrito de Guzman, who is still recovering from wounds sustained in an ambush in Cagayan de Oro last January. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 4 Mar 85]

KBL CAUCUS--Important political, economic, and security issues are expected to be taken up in the caucus tomorrow morning by the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan]. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono is finalizing today the agenda for the caucus to be held in Malabon. The caucus could also be the occasion for some announcements on the party leadership. The KBL has yet to decide on the replacement of Salipada Pendatun as Batasan speaker pro tempore. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 18 Feb 85]

U.S. GRANTS GRAIN CREDIT LOAN--A \$185 million credit line has been approved by the United States to finance the feed grains importations of the National Food AUTHORITY [NFA] for this year. The credit line will enable the NFA to import 850,000 long tons of wheat, 200 metric tons of yellow corn, and 350,000 metric tons of soybeans. The credit facility is \$35 million more than last year's releases of the commodity credit corporation. The increase in the amount stems from bigger wheat importations this year. Earlier the president had authorized the NFA to import more wheat this year. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Feb 85] 6478

PRC ATTENDS 'CHINA FILM WEEK'--A Chinese delegation headed by the general manager of the China film import-export corporation of Fujian arrived in Manila yesterday for a 2-week visit to the Philippines. The delegation is composed of six artists, among whom are (Chang Yi), (Ko Chungyan), (Yi Shin), and (Shi Ya). They will attend the opening ceremony of the 1985 China film week and the inauguration of a company called Great Wall Films Limited, which is sponsoring the film week from 1 March to 7 March. The China film corporation is contracted to supply Chinese films to the new company. Seven Chinese films will be shown during the China film week, whose venue will be the Dong Fang cinema. The films are ("Chu Tien"), ("Woman's Dawn"), ("Under the (Greeks)"), (History of U Lin), (Pu Shunyang), (Thunderstorm), and (At Middle Age). [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 28 Feb 85 HK]

ACCORDS WITH NETHERLANDS, BRITAIN--The Philippines and the Netherlands signed this morning an investment incentives agreement. The agreement is expected to boost the entry of Dutch investments in the country. It was signed by Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and Dutch Ambassador Wieger Hellema. The Philippines and Britain are signing today in London an agreement on social security benefits. The agreement is to be signed in the British capital by SSS [Social Security System] administrator Gilberto Teodoro, acting in the full power granted by President Marcos. The agreement is expected to benefit 6,000 Filipinos working in Britain. It provides that Philippine social security regulations will continue to cover those Filipino workers even during their entire period of employment in Britain. This means uninterrupted SSS coverage for the Filipino workers. This arrangement will enable the workers to easily claim SSS retirement benefits once they have been members for 10 years. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 27 Feb 85]

CSO: 4200/494

SINGAPORE

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN CHINA NEARS S\$900 MILLION

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Feb. 6
SINGAPORE has become one of the leading investors in China with nearly S\$900 million pumped in since 1979, China's commercial representative, Rong Feng Xiang said here today.

He said that most of the investments went into joint ventures or partnerships in hotels, warehouses, labour-intensive light industries and oil based servicing projects concentrated in Beijing, Shanghai and the special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian.

Mr Rong disclosed that Singapore investors were particularly active in China last year — as were most foreign investors because of their growing confidence in the country's economic policies.

More local labour-intensive companies faced with high wage costs are beginning to look towards China as a manufacturing base, said Mr Rong, adding that the wages of Chinese workers varied from one province to another and might range from 70 renminbi to 130 renminbi (about M\$60.5 to M\$132) a month.

For other Singapore manufacturers, the advantage of a large Chinese domestic market is a major consideration in setting up a plant in China as many of the ventures produced for the home market.

Among Singapore's biggest investments in China are Wamian Holding's warehouse complex in Shenzhen and the In-Trace-led consortium oil supply base project in Chiwan. — Bernama

CSO: 4200/487

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HA BAC DISTRICT SECURITY SEIZES GUNS, GRENADES

OW020901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The Thuan Thanh District public security force in Ha Bac Province and the village public security forces in the district have cooperated with the sectors concerned in firmly controlling the distribution of commodities and making random checks at many installations. In the process, they have exposed violations of procedures and policies by a number of agencies and marketing and agricultural cooperatives which have been detrimental to state and collective property. Accordingly, they have proposed remedial measures to help the Ha Bac public security service and the district party and people's committees provide leadership and guidance on maintenance of local public order and security.

Village public security committees have signed contracts with the local postal services on protecting telephone lines. Implementing the contracts, the villages have entrusted the hamlets and production units with the task of protecting telephone poles and lines in their respective areas. As a result, the theft of aerial telephone lines has decreased from 14 cases in 1983 to 3 in the first 6 months of 1984. Since July 1984, no theft of telephone lines has occurred.

Owing to mass motivation and direct coordination, the Thuan Thanh District public security force has exposed 21 criminals who had come from other areas to reside illegally in the district and commit crimes. During their weapons checks, local authorities have seized a number of guns, grenades, ammunition, and rudimentary weapons.

Also, the Thuan Thanh District public security force has cooperated with the district authorities of Gia Lam in Hanoi, Cam Binh in Hai Hung Province, and Tien Son and Gia Luong in Ha Bac Province in forming joint public security teams to resolve related border area cases.

CSO: 4209/263

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY RECRUITMENT--In Ho Chi Minh City, thousands of youths selected for military service in the current troop recruitment phase are ready for induction into the army. The VFF committees and mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, in various precincts and districts have organized diversified activities to motivate, educate, and satisfactorily prepare youths for induction. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/259

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DETAILS OF SOVIET-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS REPORTED

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 - Uong Bi Coal Mine
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 - Kien Chau Cement Factory
 - Lam Thao Superphosphate of Lime Plant
 - Xuan Mai Prefab Housing Concrete Slab Factory

Cam Pha Central Machine Plant
Dong Anh Electric Equipment Repair Works
Battery Factory
Car, Tractor, and Farm Machinery Repair and Maintenance Workshops
Moc Chau Tea-Manufacturing Plant
Tang Chao Tea Factory
Caustic Soda Plant
Quang Ninh Flour Mill
Factory for Freezing Export-Oriented Foods
First Mechanical Textile Factory
Drug-Manufacturing Plant

5) Transportation, Communications, and Meteorological Facilities

Thang Long Bridge
Expansion of Haiphong Harbor
Inter-Sputnik Satellite Communications Ground Station
Hanoi Transmitting Station
Hanoi Meteorological Station
Ho Chi Minh City Meteorological Radar Observation Post
USSR-Vietnam Joint Tropical Weather Research Facility
Dalat Nuclear Reactor
(Ki Ad) Scientific Research Center
Hanoi Computer Center

6) Schools and Cultural Facilities

Vietnam-USSR Farm Machinery Technicians' School
Branch of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute
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Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum
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Preface to Report

Tokyo SOREN TO BETONAMU TONO KYORYOKUKANKEI [SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COOPERATIVE RELATIONS] in Japanese 20 Feb 84 no page No

[Report by the Southeast Asia Research Council entitled "Cooperative Relations Between the USSR and Vietnam 1975-83"]

[Text] Foreword

Since the unification of Vietnam in 1975, there has been a thaw in Vietnam's heretofore frosty diplomatic relations with China and the Soviet Union and its relations with the latter have gradually become closer. Soviet-Vietnamese relations entered a new stage with the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in November 1978. Since then economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two has progressed even more. Soviet assistance to Vietnam since 1981 has been in the form of mergers and joint construction. Some people see this as increased control of the Vietnamese economy by the Soviet Union. Further evidence of this fact is the Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and Development, which both governments signed in October 1983 on the fifth anniversary of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

Militarily, Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia soon after the signing of the Friendship Treaty and China's invasion of Vietnam in response to this was used by the Soviet Union to expand its presence in Vietnam. Canranh has now taken on the appearance of a Soviet base and the Western bloc is greatly concerned about this.

Although Soviet-Vietnamese relations have become firmly entrenched in this way, Vietnam still does not hide its wariness of the Soviet Union. It is especially concerned about the trend toward normalized Sino-Soviet relations. Vietnam, which aims at an "Indochina Federation," is, moreover, not pleased with the Soviet Union's strengthened ties with Laos and Cambodia.

At a general meeting of the [Communist] Party's Central Committee in December 1983, First Secretary Le Duan reported that Vietnam wants "to strengthen its economic relationship with international organizations and countries besides the Soviet Union and East European nations." NHAN DAN also ran an editorial which urged that "Vietnam should promptly expand economic ties with foreign nations." In light of these pronouncements, therefore, it is considered likely

that Vietnam will henceforth draw closer to the West in economic affairs. In early December, moreover, Vietnam began moving toward restoring relations with China, so future Vietnamese moves are of great interest.

This report is a compilation of information on Soviet-Vietnamese relations between 1975 and 1983 from the above-mentioned viewpoints.

A look at the Soviet Union's relations with Laos and Cambodia and Vietnam's relations with these two countries is similarly important, but this has been left for the next opportunity.

Cooperation Between 1975-83

Tokyo SOREN TO BATONAMU TONO KYORYOKUKANKEI [SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COOPERATIVE RELATIONS] in Japanese 20 Feb 84 pp 1-58

1. Relations With the Soviet Union and China Between 1975 and 1978

In April 1975, North Vietnam liberated South Vietnam. Therefore, North Vietnam reaffirmed its solidarity and cooperation with the traditional socialist countries and sought aid from each for postwar reconstruction. Government representatives and Communist Party officials led by First Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union, China, and East European nations between August and November. This contingent expressed Vietnam's gratitude for the support it received during the war and asked for their continued support and cooperation after the war.

The Soviet Union celebrated the complete liberation of Vietnam, while Le Duan was in the Soviet Union, the two governments signed many agreements on aid and cooperation as well as a joint declaration in which Vietnam made clear its support of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Prior to this in May, the Soviet Union had, moreover, signed an economic aid agreement with South Vietnam and sent many goods, thereby strengthening its influence in the area.

China, on the other hand, was deeply apprehensive over North Vietnamese expansionism and Soviet advances in Indochina. China and Vietnam have always confronted each other over the ownership of South Sea islands and the issue of hegemony. China also began to send aid to South Vietnam, but its role became completely overshadowed by the influence of the Soviet Union. Signs of discord in relations between the two countries appeared when China did not explicitly state its intention to assist Vietnam during Le Duan's visit. In 1977, a border conflict with Cambodia occurred and Sino-Vietnamese relations became further strained. During the same year, a military delegation led by Minister of National Defense Vo Nguyen Giap, Premier Phan Van Dong, a government economic mission headed by Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, and a government delegation led by [Communist Party] First Secretary Le Duan one after another visited the Soviet Union, China, and other countries. Although the trips to the Soviet Union were fruitful, those to China yielded nothing whatsoever and relations between the two continued to cool.

Sino-Vietnamese relations became antagonistic in 1978. China discontinued aid to Vietnam in May using the large numbers of ethnic Chinese residing in Vietnam who returned home as a pretext.

The discontinuation of aid had a huge impact on the economic reconstruction of Vietnam. Vietnam supposed that China was behind its border hostilities with Cambodia and it criticized these Chinese actions for isolating Vietnam and impeding the development of socialism in the country. Vietnam then criticized China for its "superpower hegemonism" and "expansionism;" from June on, Vietnam made it clear that China, for its part, criticized Vietnam for its "regional hegemonism" and its intention to conquer Southeast Asia through the creation of an "Indochina Federation" in collusion with the Soviet Union. The antagonism between the two intensified.

1) Results of the Visits to the Soviet Union and China by Vietnamese Leaders

a. Tour of Countries by North Vietnamese Government Delegation Headed by [Communist] Party First Secretary Le Duan

A government delegation, headed by First Secretary Le Duan and Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, made a tour of eight countries, including China, the Soviet Union, and other East European nations, between September and November of 1975.

The purpose of these visits was: to acknowledge the fact that the successful liberation of South Vietnam was the result of the aid given by these socialist countries; to explain the country's present condition and its desire to continue its friendship with the socialist nations in the future, strengthen the bonds of solidarity, and promote the creation of a unified, socialist Vietnam, and to seek aid for its second 5-year plan for the entire country scheduled to begin in 1976.

There was antagonism against China over the issue of hegemony and no joint statement was issued; an aid agreement, moreover, remained the same as it was. With the other nations, however, Vietnam arranged long-term loan agreements for the 1976 to 1980 period, signed trade agreements for the same period and a trade protocol for 1976, held meetings with partner nations on economic planning and adjustment, and issued joint communiques. Besides its joint communique with the Soviet Union, the two countries issued a "USSR-Vietnam Declaration." In addition to emphasizing the stronger relationship between the two countries, the declaration clearly expressed North Vietnam's support for Soviet foreign policy, which China opposed. The Le Duan-led tour brought into clearer relief North Vietnam's disharmonious relationship with China and its close ties with the Soviet Union.

b. Attendance at 25th USSR Communist Party Convention by First Secretary Le Duan-Led Vietnamese Labor Party Delegation (24 February 1976)

c. Tour of the Soviet Union, East European Countries, and China by a Vietnamese Military Delegation Led by Deputy Premier and Minister of National Defense Vo Nguyen Giap (1977)

A Vietnamese military delegation made a formal visit to the Soviet Union between 10 and 20 March. At a meeting with Defense Minister Ustinov, it was affirmed that both sides were in agreement on everything. Defense Minister Ustinov said that his country would do all that it could through aid to continue to

strengthen the fighting capacity of the Vietnamese People's Army. National Defense Minister Giap said his country was counting on Soviet assistance.

The delegation returned home for a time on 7 May and then continued on to China where it met with Premier Hua Guofeng and National Defense Minister Ye Jianying between 2 and 20 June. National Defense Minister Giap expressed Vietnam's deep gratitude for China's aid, explained Vietnam's present state of affairs, and said that his country would make every effort to strengthen and advance solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Deputy Premier Chen Xilian said his country would strive to solidify the friendship-in-arms relationship that has existed up till now between the people of both nations. The delegation left Beijing on 7 June, visited the factories and fleet at Harbin, Daqing Youtian, Nanjing, Shanghai, and Nanning, and returned to Vietnam on the 20th. No joint statement was issued.

d. Premier Pham Van Dong's Visits to the Soviet Union and China (1977)

Premier Pham Van Dong left Hanoi on 19 April and flew to Moscow via Beijing on the 20th. He visited France, Finland, Denmark, and Norway. He then returned to the Soviet Union on 6 June and had separate meetings with General Secretary Brezhnev and Premier Kosygin at which they discussed the important matter of cooperation between the two countries. General Secretary Brezhnev declared that his country would support Vietnam in its continuing efforts to build socialism. Premier Dong stopped in Beijing on 7 June on his return home and talked with Premier Hua Guofeng. He returned to Vietnam on the 11th.

e. Visits to the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany by a Government Economic Mission Led By Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi (1977)

A government economic mission, headed by Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, flew, via Beijing, to Warsaw where it attended a general meeting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) between 21 and 23 June. The mission visited the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany between 26 and 29 June and then the Soviet Union again in August. In the Soviet Union, besides attending the fourth meeting of the USSR-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation (27 June), the mission had talks with Premier Kosygin and other Soviet officials. At these meetings, the two sides discussed Vietnam's current pressing needs and future economic, scientific, and technological development between the two countries. The Soviet Union decided to speed up its supply of industrial-use machinery and facilities. Both sides signed various documents concerned with promoting future economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. The mission stopped in Beijing on 12 August to meet with Deputy Premier Li Xiannian and then returned home on the 15th.

f. Visits to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Mongolia by a National Assembly Delegations Headed by National Assembly Chairman Truong Chinh (1977)

A National Assembly delegation headed by Truong Chinh, chairman and permanent member of the National Assembly, visited the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Mongolia between 1 and 29 August. On the way back, it stopped in Beijing for talks with Premier Hua Guofeng and returned home on the 30th. In the Soviet Union,

the delegation met with a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet and discussed a series of matters having to do with further expanding and strengthening cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet side stressed the fact that "the Communist Party would continue its policy of giving Vietnam complete support and fraternal aid in the future as well." During the trips to these countries, the delegation, moreover, visited some cities, factories, farms, and schools.

g. Visits to the Soviet Union and China by a Le Duan-led Government Delegation (1977)

A government delegation, headed by First Secretary Le Duan, went to the Soviet Union between 31 October and 8 November to participate in the functions celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Speaking at a banquet, First Secretary Le Duan said that "today, the Soviet Union is the world's strongest socialist power. Since the October Revolution, the impetus of revolution--such as the socialist movements, national liberation movements, and labor movements in various capitalist countries--has steadily expanded throughout the world. These three revolutionary currents are, step by step, repelling imperialism and bringing victory to the proponents of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism." The first secretary, moreover, thanked the Soviet Union for its effective assistance and expressed his country's gratitude to China, the other [socialist] countries, and their citizens. He also expressed his country's desire to strengthen the steadfast solidarity that exists between the USSR and Vietnam. At a meeting with General Secretary Brezhnev, the two leaders discussed important international issues and matters relating to the development of international communism and labor movements. The Soviet Union also affirmed its intention to continue to support the growth of the socialist economy in Vietnam.

At the invitation of the Chinese Government and Communist Party, the government delegation then went to China between 20 and 25 November. At a welcoming reception, Party Chairman Hua Guofeng emphasized that his country "opposed the notion of the three worldwide movements and hegemonism." First Secretary Le Duan, however, expressed the view that "the three currents of revolution are bringing victory to the forces of socialism," which showed that the two disagreed on the analysis of the international situation. He also stated that Vietnam "wants to maintain and foster its special relationship with Laos and Cambodia. The Vietnamese people have no other desire but to encourage and strengthen their friendship and cooperation with all countries and to contribute to the defense of peace throughout Southeast Asia and the world." This gave a hint as to what Vietnam's attitude toward Cambodia and China was. Party Chairman Hua Guofeng stressed his country's fraternal friendship with Vietnam and the strengthening of their solidarity in fighting [common enemies]. In addition to thanking China for its assistance, First Secretary Le Duan also thanked the Soviet Union and other countries for their aid and support. He then expressed his firm belief that Vietnam would continue to receive Chinese assistance and his country's intention to do its utmost to promote friendship between the two. Talks were held over a two-day period. On the 23rd, the delegation left Beijing, stopped in Guangzhou, and returned home on the 25th. The reason for this China visit was not clear, but such problems as the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict and Chinese aid for Vietnam's economic reconstruction could be seen in the background.

In view of the fact that no joint statement was issued and the Vietnamese side did not hold a return banquet, the visit, many observed, ended discordantly.

2) Discontinuance of Aid to Vietnam

On 30 April 1978, China's minister in charge of the state nationalities affairs commission, Liao Chengzhi, stated that "recently, large numbers of ethnic Chinese residing abroad are, all of a sudden, beginning to return home. China is watching the development of this situation very carefully." In response to this on 4 May, the secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, Yuan Shuy, expressed his country's view that "the large exodus of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam is illegal and due to the agitation of a few bad Chinese." On 12 May, China's foreign affairs ministry warned the Vietnamese Government that it should pay careful attention to the seriousness of the situation brought about by Vietnam's "expulsion, persecution, and deportation of Chinese immigrants." It then informed Vietnam that it would have to cut off 21 categories of aid in order to compensate for the added financial and physical burden placed upon the Chinese Government by the large influx of ethnic Chinese. On 30 May, moreover, China decided to cancel 51 categories of projects and equipment and the capital appropriated for them. In early June, a large number of Chinese experts were withdrawn from Vietnam and a series of agreements between the two countries were abrogated. Then on 3 July, China informed Vietnam that all economic and technological aid would be stopped and Chinese technicians and technical personnel in Vietnam pulled out.

On 18 May, the Vietnamese Government criticized China's Foreign Affairs Ministry for unilaterally abrogating bilateral agreements with a simple memorandum. The Government made clear what the situation had been up until then with Chinese aid. "After the signing of the Paris agreement, Comrade Zhou Enlai, at a meeting of Vietnamese and Chinese government delegations in January 1973, promised to continue free aid to Vietnam at 1973-year levels for another 5 years. After Vietnam's complete victory, a government delegation visited China to express its sincere thanks for Chinese aid. In addition, it asked that aid be continued as promised for a period of several more years, but China did not comply with the Vietnamese request. China suspended free aid to Vietnam at the end of 1975; loans have been cut off since 1977. At the same time, China began to have a lot of objections to carrying through with the aid which was signed upon several years before. Work on many projects under construction at the present time is proceeding at a leisurely pace and this has had a huge impact upon construction plans and operations. China, moreover, has created unnecessary difficulties in the normal activities of Chinese specialists working in Vietnam."

Chinese Government officials, who were involved in this matter at that time, explained things in the following way. "During Vietnam's war-the-nation fight against America, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Ho Chi Minh agreed that China would discontinue military aid once all Vietnamese territory was liberated. When First Secretary Le Duan visited China in September 1975, however, he strongly petitioned for a continuation of military aid to Vietnam. But China denied this request on the grounds that a suspension of military aid was agreed to and that, for China, it was financially impossible. As a result, Vietnam immediately adopted a pro-Soviet stance. First Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union in November and gave in completely to hegemonism in return for Soviet economic

assistance; Vietnam subsequently began to follow an antiChina line. During the last few years, Vietnam has created an unfriendly atmosphere, made bilateral relations worse, and has continuously caused problems. Despite this, however, China has consistently supplied Vietnam with aid."

3) Amounts of Chinese and Soviet Aid to Vietnam

The amounts of aid forwarded to Vietnam by China and the Soviet Union are not clearly known because none of the countries concerned make any announcements. However, the following information was released by Hong Kong City Bank in June 1979 under the title "Vietnam."

China:

Donated \$1.447 billion between 1953 and 1973 (\$457 million between 1953 and 1965 and \$990 million between 1966 and 1973).

Interest-free loans of \$406.6 million between 1974 and 1975 (\$203.3 million per year).

Promised a loan estimated at \$1.5 billion for 1976-80 period.

Suspended all aid May 1978.

Soviet Union:

Donated \$1.618 billion between 1955 and 1973.

Interest-free and low interest loans of \$600 million between 1975 and 1975.

Loans and other aid worth \$2.6 billion between 1975 and 1980. However, according to an announcement by (then) State Planning Commission Chairman Nguyen Lam in February 1981, the amount of aid for that same 5-year period was 500 million rubles per year (\$757.5 million).

The amount of aid for the third 5-year plan, 1981 to 1985, is unknown. According to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, however, it is supposed to be four times greater than the second 5-year plan, 1976 to 1980.

2. The Signing of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and the Subsequent Important Interactions Between the Two Countries (November 1978 to October 1983)

Cut off from Chinese aid, Vietnam formally joined the CEMA the following month, June 1978.

A government delegation, headed by First Secretary Le Duan and Premier Pham Yan Dong, visited the Soviet Union in November 1978 and signed the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and six documents promoting economic, scientific, and technological cooperation; Vietnam's inclination toward the Soviet Union was definite. Through these agreements, the Soviet Union further strengthened its support of Vietnam, both militarily and economically, and [Communist]

Party-level relations between the two countries became closer. Thereafter, First Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union every year except 1979 and, from the Soviet Union, State Planning Commission Chairman Baybakov and [USSR Council of Ministers] First Deputy Chairman Aliyev went to Vietnam in 1982 and 1983 respectively; economic, scientific, and technological relations between the two countries were thereby gradually strengthened.

Militarily, the Vietnamese Army began its invasion of Cambodia in December 1978 right after signing the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. In February of the following year, China attacked Vietnam. Under these military conditions, the Soviet Union was able to take greater military advantage of Vietnam. In 1982, Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet general staff and first undersecretary of defense, visited three countries in Indochina.

1) Vietnamese Government Delegation's Visit to the Soviet Union and the Signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty (November 1978)

A government delegation, headed by First Secretary Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong, visited the Soviet Union between 1 and 9 November 1978 and met with the top government and [Communist] Party leaders such as Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Premier Kosygin, and Minister of Defense Ustinov. On 3 November, the two countries signed the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and six documents promoting economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. On the 7th, Vietnam participated in events commemorating the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution. (The Vietnamese delegation was represented by Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, Van Tien Dung, chief of the People's Army general staff, Nguyen Co Thach, undersecretary of foreign affairs, and Le Khac, chairman of the State Planning Commission.)

At these meetings, both sides expressed concern over the situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia and they discussed policy to counteract it. The following observations were also made about the particulars of the talks. "The Soviet Union confirmed that it would further promote support of Vietnam through military and economic assistance and make Party-level ties more intimate. Internationally, both sides recognized the 'danger' of Sino-Japanese rapprochement. Furthermore, they criticized China and Cambodia and expressed the intention of all socialist countries to oppose China en bloc. Expressions signifying a difference of opinion, such as 'like-minded frankness,' were used in the joint statement, therefore, subtle divergencies of opinion on specific issues were held by the leaders of both countries. The talks delved fairly deep into the issues with both sides stating their positions clearly."

In subsequent speeches, the leaders of both countries strongly criticized Chinese leadership and emphasized the fact that the signing of the [Friendship] Treaty indicated that the two countries had reached a new level of friendship and solidarity. The Vietnamese side stated that, for Vietnam, the treaty's aims are to create favorable conditions for postwar recovery and the reconstruction of its domestic economy and to contribute to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese also emphasized that its policy of sovereign independence remains unchanged. In section six of the treaty, however, it is stated that "both countries will discuss all important international matters that will affect the interests of either. In the event that either country becomes the object

of attack or is threatened by such, the two countries will immediately enter into mutual discussion on what steps would be appropriate for effectively removing the threat and ensuring the peace and stability of both countries." China criticized this as "an undisguised military alliance for the purpose of promoting military expansion in Southeast Asia." This Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has a 25-year validity period (extendable) and it became effective after ratifications were exchanged in Hanoi on 13 December.

(Note: The entire text of this treaty is printed at the end of this monograph.)

2) First Secretary Le Duan's Visit to the Soviet Union (July 1980)

First Secretary Le Duan departed Hanoi for the Soviet Union on 28 June at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He met with Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders at the Kremlin on 3 July. Premier Pham Van Dong and Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Nguyen Lam, who were in the Soviet Union at that time, also attended the meeting. Both sides exchanged views on the subject of strengthening bilateral cooperation and on international issues focusing primarily on the situation in Southeast Asia. They also signed an agreement relating to the search and development of oil and natural gas in the continental shelf in the south of Vietnam.

The Vietnam News Agency (VNA) reported the following about this 3 July meeting. "Both the Soviet Union and Vietnam paid special attention to issues concerning present and long-term cooperation. Both sides spoke highly of the periodic contacts between the [Communist] Party, government, and popular organizations of each nation and expressed their desire to continue them on a vast scale. Both sides noted that the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which was signed in 1978, has created a firm foundation for effective cooperation in all areas and the wholehearted development of fraternal friendship between the [Communist] Party and government of each. During the meeting, both sides discussed the international state of affairs. Brezhnev emphasized the fact that strengthening international detente is the most important matter today and that the Soviet Union is making every effort toward this end. Both sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and came to the following understanding. Beijing, with U.S. support, is planning to destabilize the situation in Indochina. Peace and stability in this region is a life-or-death matter to the well-being of the countries in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union will support the suggestions and activities of the Southeast Asian countries--namely Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia--that are trying to realize this goal. Both sides emphasized the importance of further expanding and strengthening cooperation between the two countries and the Soviet and Vietnamese Communist Parties for the good of the Vietnamese and Soviet people and for the good of peace, freedom, and racial independence throughout Asia and the world. The meeting was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere and both sides came to complete agreement on all the issues discussed."

3) Visit to the Soviet Union by Communist Party Delegation by Le Duan (February 1981)

A Communist Party delegation, headed by First Secretary Le Duan, visited the Soviet Union between 20 February and 10 March 1981 to attend the 26th Soviet

Communist Party Congress. From 4 to 6 March, the delegation visited the Azerbaijan Republic and inspected oil and natural gas excavation sites on the Caspian Sea. In a meeting with Brezhnev at the Kremlin on the 10th, the two sides held talks on future areas for USSR-Vietnam cooperation, including economics. They discussed promoting the joint exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas from Vietnam's coastal continental shelf and increasing Vietnamese fruit and vegetable exports to the Soviet Union. The views of both sides were in complete harmony.

4) Le Duan's Visit to the Soviet Union (September 1981)

At the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, First Secretary Le Duan and To Huu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the executive committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [Vietnamese Politburo], arrived in Moscow on 3 September 1981 for a friendly visit and met with General Secretary Brezhnev on the 7th. At this meeting, both sides decided to work together on 40 economic projects in Vietnam over the next 5 years and to expand development of oil and natural gas located in the continental shelf in the southern part of Vietnam. The Vietnamese side decided to promote the exportation of goods to the Soviet Union, especially fruit and vegetables for consumption in Siberia and the [Soviet Union's] far east. Both sides also discussed international matters. They both agreed that it was important to extend cooperation with India and that they were prepared to establish friendly and cooperative relations with Indochinese, Malaysia, and all the peace-loving countries of Asia. They agreed that if Japan were to strive constructively to establish true neighborly relations with the Asian community, it would be beneficial to peace in Asia.

5) Visit to Vietnam by Ogarkov, Chief of the Soviet General Staff and First Undersecretary of Defense (February 1982)

Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet General Staff and first undersecretary of Defense, formally visited Vietnam between 3 and 10 February 1982. He went to Cambodia from the 6th to the 8th and Laos from the 10th. In Hanoi he met with the leaders of the People's Army General Staff beginning with Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung and Le Trong Tan, chief of the People's Army General Staff and undersecretary of foreign affairs. He inspected the Vietnamese Air Force and Navy with high-ranking officers from those branches of the service. Ogarkov also met with Premier Pham Van Dong and attended a big conference in Hanoi. Marshal Ogarkov declared that "this visit would promote friendship and general cooperation between the military forces, people, government, and [Communist] Party of both countries. The military and people of the Soviet Union would always stand at the side of Vietnam and give the Vietnamese people all the assistance they could to strengthen Vietnam's physical and spiritual capacity to build and defend socialism."

6) State Planning Commission Chairman Baybakov's Visit to Vietnam (February 1982)

Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Commission, deputy premier, and member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, went to Vietnam between 18 and 28 February 1982 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Politburo and Communist

Party's Central Committee. Accompanying him on the trip were Zaytsev, first undersecretary of the Machine Building Ministry, and Inosemtsev and Lebadinskiy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The group had a discussion of practical affairs with Premier Pham Van Dong and reported that "the Soviet Union would, as it has up till now, always cooperate with Vietnam and give it firm support and extensive assistance for the erection and defense of the Vietnamese state." In a meeting with State Planning Commission Chairman Nguyen Lam and other top officials of that office, both sides discussed issues related to promoting cooperation, especially in the area of planning. At a meeting with the Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu, moreover, the two sides discussed measures for strengthening mutual assistance and cooperation in the area of agriculture.

The Baybakov group visited the "Coc Sau" coal mine in Quang Ninh Province; the construction site of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant; spinning facilities, electric appliance and plastic manufacturing plants, and several facilities for the production of export goods in Ho Chi Minh City; the oil and natural gas public corporation in Ban Tau; and the rubber public corporation in Dong Nai.

7) Visit to Vietnam by Soviet Communist Party Delegation Led by General Secretary Gorbachev (March 1982)

A Soviet Communist Party delegation, headed by Gorbachev, Politburo member and general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, went to Vietnam between 25 March and 2 April 1982 to attend the Fifth VCP Congress and met with the Vietnamese Communist Party delegation headed by State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and Politburo members. The Soviet delegation reaffirmed that its policy of striving to strengthen overall cooperation and solidarity-in-arms between the two countries had not changed and it also stressed the Soviet Union's desire to give Vietnam all the support and aid needed for the Vietnamese people to erect a physical and technological base for socialism and defend it. Both sides emphasized the importance of putting projects which have received Soviet aid to better practical use and concentrating their efforts on developing, under Soviet long-term cooperation, the powers latent within Vietnam's agricultural industry. The Soviet delegation attended the ceremony inaugurating the construction of a monument to Lenin in Hanoi and visited the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on the Black River, which was being constructed with Soviet assistance. The delegation returned to the Soviet Union via Ho Chi Minh City. On the 30th, while still in Vietnam, the delegation also presented First Secretary Le Duan, State Council Chairman Truong Chinh, and Premier Pham Van Dong with the Order of Lenin decoration. The delegation was empowered to do so by the Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

8) Le Duan's Visit to the Soviet Union (May 1982)

First Secretary Le Duan went to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party for relaxation and stayed there from 27 May to 1 July 1982. He met with General Secretary Brezhnev at the Kremlin on 31 May and discussed various matters pertaining to the consolidation and development of Vietnam-USSR cooperation. In addition to being satisfied with how the various agreements between the two countries were being carried out,

both sides decided to undertake joint action in order to raise the effectiveness of economic cooperation and put the country's various powers latent within this area to better practical use. First Secretary Le Duan emphasized the fact that the people and Party of Vietnam look upon their efforts to strengthen overall cooperation and solidarity between themselves and the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of Vietnamese foreign policy; he then thanked the Soviet people, government, and Party for their wholehearted support and effective assistance. Both leaders discussed world affairs, paying special attention to the tense situation in Southeast Asia. General Secretary Brezhnev again stated his support for the great efforts being made by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to settle all the hostilities within the region through negotiation. Le Duan spoke highly of the peace program for the 1980's that was proposed at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and expressed his wholehearted support for the peace proposal that General Secretary Brezhnev raised at the 19th Komsomol Congress.

First Secretary Le Duan presented General Secretary Brezhnev with Vietnam's highest award, the Ho Chi Minh Decoration, and the Vietnam Workers Hero Medal on 31 May at the Kremlin. This day also marked the 75th birthday of the Soviet leader.

1) Visit to the Soviet Union by the Party and State Delegation Headed by State Council Chairman Truong Chinh (October 1982)

A Party and state delegation, headed by State Council Chairman Truong Chinh, went to the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship from 4 to 8 October 1982 (and stayed until the 12th) at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet. This was at about the same time that Sino-Soviet talks were being held. The delegation met with a Soviet Party and state delegation headed by Chairman Brezhnev, attended a welcoming reception and banquet, issued a joint communique on the 8th, and left for a formal visit to Cuba on the 12th. The delegation, moreover, stopped in Moscow enroute from Cuba on the 22nd for talks with Chernov and returned home on the 23rd.

The principal topics of discussion at the meeting between the two state delegations were the matter of strengthening the multifaceted relationship of cooperation between the two Parties and Governments, the international--especially Southeast Asian--situation, and the issue of restoring relations with China. With respect to the matter of cooperation, both sides expressed their "firm desire to continue to maintain their fraternal friendship." The Soviet Union affirmed that it would continue to cooperate with and support and aid Vietnam in the future as well. With respect to the Southeast Asian problem, the Soviet Union made it clear that it would support the various proposals emanating from the sixth Indochina Foreign Ministers' Conference [Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia] and it acknowledged that the solidarity and unity of the peoples of Indochina are both essential and crucial to peace. Both sides concluded that they must put an end to policies which are antagonistic to Indochina and ASEAN. In a speech given at the welcoming banquet, Chairman Brezhnev discussed the matter of restoring relations with China. He declared that "we [Soviet Union and Vietnam] have come to an understanding about our [Soviet] problem with China. We wish to have a normal neighborly relationship with China and friendly relations with the Chinese people." In response, Chairman Truong Chinh stated that "we will guard against all hostile plots and acts of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. We submitted a series of theoretical and practical ideas with the hope

of normalizing relations with China, but we haven't received any response from China." Finally, the joint communique stated that "we both view the continuing tension in Indochina as being caused by the clash of the forces of hegemonism and imperialism in Indochina." In view of these pronouncements, it is recognized that Vietnam, although approving of improved Sino-[Soviet] relations, has taken a cautious stance toward Soviet actions.

A high-ranking state delegation, headed by State Council Chairman Truong Chinh, once again went to the Soviet between 14 and 18 November to attend the funeral of Chairman Brezhnev.

10) Visit to the Soviet Union by Le Duan-Led Party and State Delegation
(December 1982)

First Secretary Le Duan headed a Party and state delegation which went to the Soviet Union on 18 December 1982 to participate in the activities celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. Deputy Premier Pham Hung and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach were included in the delegation. At a banquet speech on the 21st, First Secretary Le Duan stated that "the friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is blooming in all areas and exhibiting a strong influencing power." On the 23rd, the delegation met with General Secretary Andropov. It was reported (by the VNA) that "both sides discussed important matters of concern to both Communist Parties, international affairs, and the Southeast Asian situation; both sides emphasized their Party's determination to promote the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty." The delegation left Moscow on the 24th but Le Duan remained in the Soviet Union for rest and relaxation and returned home on 10 January 1983.

11) Visit to the Soviet Union by Chief of the People's Army General Staff Le Trong Tan (January 1983)

General Staff Chief Le Trong Tan went on an official visit to the Soviet Union between 20 January and the end of the month at the invitation of Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet General Staff and first undersecretary of defense. There he met with National Defense Minister Ustinov.

12) Le Duan's Visit to the Soviet Union (July 1983)

First Secretary Le Duan went to the Soviet Union between 11 July and 4 August 1983 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee for rest and relaxation. On the 29th, he met with General Secretary Andropov. Both leaders informed each other of their party's and state's most crucial issues and, in addition, they examined international problems of immediate concern. The two men paid particular attention to the subject of fighting which aims at peace in order to prevent crises leading to new world wars. First Secretary Le Duan reaffirmed his wholehearted support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other brother socialist countries. General Secretary Andropov declared that the Soviet Union continues to support the constructive efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, cooperation, and stability. Both leaders expressed satisfaction with the fruitful progress that has been made in the overall fraternal relationship between their two parties, governments, and peoples and they stressed the significance of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which would celebrate its fifth anniversary this

year. Both men, moreover, looked at several specific measures that should be adopted in order to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries even more. The meeting was conducted in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding.

- 13) Visit to Vietnam by a CPSU and Government Delegation Headed by First Deputy Premier Aliyev and the Signing of the USSR-Vietnam Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and Development (October 1983)

A CPSU and government delegation headed by Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy premier, made an official visit to Vietnam between 27 October and 4 November; the USSR-Vietnam Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and Development was signed and a joint statement issued.

First Deputy Premier Aliyev said the following about the plan. "During our talks it was agreed that we, the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, must better use our latent powers in the area of economics and use them more effectively to build communism and socialism. We have sufficient reason to believe that the first long-term plan concerned with expanding economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations which was signed today will magnificently serve this purpose. This plan is something that effectuates--more correctly--gives concrete shape to the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in accordance with the conditions and capabilities of cooperation that exist today in the area of economics. This plan gives us a realistic target for cooperation. Furthermore, it speeds up the economic and social development of Vietnam and opens new prospects for raising the living standard of the Vietnamese people."

(Note: The entire text of the USSR-Vietnam Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and Development is printed at the end of this monograph.)

3. Agreements and Meetings Related to Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation

- 1) The Signing of Various Agreements and the Meetings of the Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation

1975

The agreement on economic assistance to South Vietnam (signed 12 May): The Soviet Union was to supply South Vietnam with petroleum-related products, chemical fertilizers, trucks, cars, pharmaceuticals, food, industrial products, and consumer goods.

The agreement on urgent free assistance to North Vietnam (9 June VNA): The Soviet Union was to supply various types of fuel, fertilizers, vehicles, and consumer goods.

The agreement on long-term loans to North Vietnam (signed in Moscow 30 October): The Soviet Union was to cooperate in developing North Vietnamese industry and agriculture. The Soviet Union decided to provide Vietnam with credit under favorable terms in order to improve the national welfare, raise agricultural production, and effectuate the socialist industrialization of Vietnam within the framework of the 1976 to 1980 5-year plan. With this credit, the Soviet Union was to develop various industrial sectors, such as electric power, mining, metallurgy, chemistry, and machine manufacturing, and to provide the technological cooperation needed to improve the agriculture and forestry industries. Furthermore, it was to supply various types of industry, construction, agricultural equipment, machinery, transport means, metal and petroleum goods, raw cotton, food, and other commodities.

The agreement on giving North Vietnam economic and technological assistance for the 1976 to 1980-year period (signed in Moscow 18 December): Between 1976 and 1980, the Soviet Union agreed to cooperate in the construction of new power facilities, light industries, food industry facilities, chemical, machine, and coal industry facilities, and facilities for the production of building materials; it was to cooperate in geological surveys, agriculture, and other areas as well.

1977

The government agreement to cooperate in improving the technical servicing of the machinery and facilities supplied to Vietnam by the Soviet Union (signed in Hanoi 26 November): Through this agreement, the Soviet Union was to construct over 130 facilities (and provide the related equipment), such as technical bases for the agriculture industry, energy industry facilities, facilities for pressing machinery and diesel engines, assurance and consultation facilities, and technical service stations for automotive, construction, road, and engineering equipment. The Soviet Union was to give Vietnam a great deal of help in training technical service specialists as well. To this end, a technical school was to be built and a portion of the specialists was to be trained in the Soviet Union.

The agreement to provide additional food to Vietnam (signed in Moscow 15 December).

1978

Six agreements promoting economic, scientific, and technological cooperation (signed 3 November at the time of Le Duan's visit to the Soviet Union to sign the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty): 1) Agreement to further strengthen and develop economic, scientific, and technological cooperation; 2) Agreement to provide Vietnam with the technological assistance needed to complete construction of the Thang Long bridge over the Red River, rebuild the Hanoi railway terminal, and extend the track of the main railway line between Hanoi and Haiphong; 3) As a gift from the Soviet Government, the agreement to build a ground station in Vietnam for Intersputnik space communications; 4) Agreement to provide Vietnam with the assistance needed to guarantee normal operations on the railway between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; 5) Agreement

to cooperate in establishing a state-run farm for cultivating medicinal herbs and to build companies for manufacturing morphine and codeine for scientific purposes and sarosojin [phonetic]; 6) Agreement to cooperate in training Vietnamese specialists and trained workers. Through these agreements, the Soviet Union was to assist Vietnam in building large-scale national economic facilities which would have important significance for the development of Vietnam's economy. Both sides were in agreement on the importance of establishing fundamental, long-term economic, scientific, and technological policies.

1979

The agreement to supply Vietnam with additional goods (signed in Hanoi on 12 January). The Soviet Union was to supply Vietnam with machinery, equipment, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, raw cotton, and other goods. Vietnam was to supply the Soviet Union with bananas, light industrial goods, handicrafts, and other commodities.

The agreement giving Vietnam economic and technological assistance in building a tractor factory, a forging equipment plant, and a series of other enterprises (signed 2 February when a Soviet economic delegation headed by Deputy Premier Arkhipov came to Vietnam).

1980

The sixth meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation (held in Moscow between 16 and 20 June; Vietnamese delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap and Soviet delegation headed by Arkhipov): The Committee discussed the execution of the various commercial and economic agreements between the two countries, especially the agreements providing Vietnam with Soviet economic and technological assistance for the construction of industrial and other facilities and the agreements concerned with improving the technical servicing of the Soviet made machinery and equipment furnished to Vietnam. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that mutual cooperation was proceeding so smoothly in the various sectors--light industry, pharmaceutical and herb production, and the fishing industry--important to the expansion of mutually beneficial economic relations between the two countries. The committee, moreover, looked at how the trade protocol for 1980 was being carried out and it indicated that, compared to previous years, this year's mutual supply activities were brisk. The committee discussed the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, especially the matter of using the results of joint scientific research for commercial purposes, training Vietnamese economic management specialists, and establishing policy for a Vietnamese scientific and technological development program. The committee studied the findings of the conferences held by institutions of both countries on the 1981 to 1985 5-year plan. The meetings were conducted in a businesslike and cordial atmosphere. A joint protocol reflecting complete agreement by both sides on the issues discussed was signed.

The agreement concerned with the exploration and development of oil and natural gas in southern Vietnam's continental shelf (signed in Moscow in 3 July 1980 on the occasion of Le Duan's visit to the Soviet Union).

1981

The protocol of the meeting to coordinate the national economic plan for the period 1981 to 1985 (signed by Nguyen Lam, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in Moscow on 9 July): Both sides agreed on long-term cooperation in several areas and on the main policies of economic cooperation between the two countries for the 1981 to 1985 period. Economic and trade relations between the two were to be expanded and Soviet technological assistance to, especially, the oil and energy industry and transport was emphasized.

The Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation for 1981 to 1985 (signed in Moscow on 24 July by Foreign Trade Minister Khac): This agreement spells out what special forms cooperation between the two was to assume up until 1985. According to Kiselev in Moscow, Vietnam was to receive assistance from the Soviet Union on over 100 industrial projects. The Soviet Union was to continue with the construction of the Black River hydroelectric power plant, the Thang Long Bridge, and the Anus Mai concrete slab factory for prefabricated houses. The Soviet Union, furthermore, was to assist on numerous projects intended to increase coal, fertilizer, and electric power production. The equipment, machinery, and raw materials needed to complete a cement factory and a tea plant was to be supplemented. Skachkov, chairman of the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, reported that "the Soviet Union would likely quadruple its supply of equipment and machinery to Vietnam." The Soviet Union was to furnish assistance in the area of education as well by, mainly, building technical and vocational schools. Two thousand Vietnamese students, moreover, were to be sent to vocational schools in the Soviet Union for training.

The decision in progress with 40 joint construction projects within 5 years, expand the development of oil and natural gas, and increase the export of Vietnamese fruits and vegetables to Siberia (in September during Le Duan's visit to the Soviet Union).

The agreement on the Soviet Union supplementing the supply of goods to Vietnam during the 1981 to 1982 period (signed in Moscow 17 November by Vietnam's ambassador to the Soviet Union): The Soviet Union was to supply Vietnam with more food, machinery, construction materials, and consumer goods than was originally planned.

The seventh meeting of Vietnam-USSR Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation (held in Moscow between 23 and 26 November; Soviet delegation headed by Kiselev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy premier): Discussed at the meetings were measures for effectively promoting cooperation in order to develop the national economy of Vietnam. The cooperation was aimed to improve the areas of agriculture, electric power, coal, building materials, oil and natural gas, and transport was emphasized. Both sides, moreover, discussed measures that would make the best use of Vietnam's current economic capability. They discussed ways to execute the agreement that came out of the summit meeting between First Secretary Le Duan and General Secretary Brezhnev in September 1981. State Council Vice Chairman Tran Quynh initialed the minutes of the proceedings for the Vietnamese delegation.

1982

The protocol to extend the period of the agreement on further improving the maintenance of machinery, tools, and fittings supplied to Vietnam (5 March): In order for Vietnam to maintain the automobiles, tractors, agricultural equipment, and house and road-building machinery [supplied to Vietnam], the Soviet Union was to construct over 100 facilities by 1985.

The eighth meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation (held in Hanoi between 30 November and 6 December): Both sides looked at how construction was progressing on the transport and giant-sized fuel energy facilities that were being built in Vietnam with Soviet technological cooperation; they established various measures for ensuring normal operations and the timely completion of the projects. Also discussed at the meetings was the matter of improving the effective use of the production facilities, which were built through Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, to meet the urgent needs of the Vietnamese economy.

1983

The various documents concerned with deepening and further developing economic and technological cooperation (Moscow 18 April): The Soviet Union was to give technological cooperation in developing Vietnam's resources and in building the Tri An hydroelectric power plant and transmission lines. In addition, it was to give assistance in developing new plots of land and in building machine-manufacturing factories, coal mines for a chemical complex, and strip-mining operations. The Soviet Union, moreover, was to dispatch specialists to Vietnam in order to enable the exploration of important minerals and oil and gas in southern Vietnam's continental shelf to continue.

USSR-Vietnam Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and Development (signed in Hanoi on 31 October by First Deputy Premier Aliyev): The entire text of the plan is printed at the end of this monograph.

2) Vietnam's Economic Dependence Upon the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union is cooperating in the construction of 268 national economic facilities in Vietnam. Work has already begun on 187 of them. In 1978, 25 percent of the electric power generated in Vietnam was produced by enterprises which were built with Soviet assistance; the figure for coal was 89 percent, for copper, sulphuric acid, apatite, and superphosphate 100 percent, and for metal-cutting machine tools 61 percent. (IZVESTIA 2 November 1979)

According to U.S. Government sources, recent economic dependence upon the Soviet Union by Vietnam is getting to the point where "national economic balance would be difficult without the Soviet Union." The most striking example of this dependence is in the area of food, especially rice. At the present time, between 20 and 30 percent (about 3 million tons) of all the rice consumed in Vietnam is supplied by the Soviet Union. Vietnam, moreover, is greatly dependent upon the Soviet Union for its supply of oil and chemical fertilizers and transport- and transportation-related parts. After the Vietnam war ended and Sino-Vietnamese relations worsened, Soviet economic aid to Vietnam rose sharply. The amount

reached \$1.2 billion in 1976. Vietnam, it was agreed, would receive 60 percent of the capital needed for the 1976 to 1980 5-year plan from the Soviet Union. This money, approximately \$3.2 billion, was invested in some 40 industrial projects in areas such as, electric power generation, oil and mineral resource development, transport, and communications. Projects which this Soviet money has helped finance include: 1) the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant; 2) the new coal mine at Hon Gai; 3) the Dai Lai thermoelectric power plant; and 4) the construction and maintenance of a united railway between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The recent expansion in Soviet-Vietnamese trade is quite remarkable: 65 percent of all Vietnamese trade--the combined volume of exports and imports--is carried out with the Soviet Union. (2 November 1979)

When he met with AFP journalists, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declared that "Soviet economic aid to Vietnam is increasing dramatically. Aid for the period 1976 to 1980 was greater than the amount for the previous 30 years and for the 1981 to 1985 period it will probably quadruple the amount for the previous 5-year term." (AFP 3 May 1982)

According to the material released in Hanoi on 18 November 1982, the fourth anniversary of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty's signing, Soviet aid for current Vietnamese 5-year plan (1981 to 1985) had increased dramatically. The same documents made it clear that Vietnam was, as before, greatly dependent upon the Soviet Union. The prominent points of the documents are as follows. In 1981, 3.3 million tons of Soviet goods were sent to Vietnam; these goods accounted for 90 percent of Vietnam's food imports, all of its oil imports, approximately 70 percent of its fertilizer imports, almost 90 percent of its cotton imports, and 80 percent of its metal imports. In 1982, the Soviet Union supplied Vietnam with 200,000 tons of food (the supply for 1975 to 1980 was 4.5 million tons), 550,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, and almost 1.5 million tons of petroleum products. In return, Vietnam is exporting tea, coffee, rubber, fruits, and medicinal herbs. Over 100 facilities in the energy, cement, and metallurgy sectors were built with Soviet economic and technological assistance. The Soviet Union supplied Vietnam with 10,600 cars and 5,000 tractors between 1975 and 1980. (AFP 18 November 1982)

Since 1955 after the liberation of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam with the construction of almost 200 economic and cultural facilities. Forty of these had already been completed and were starting to be used during the period of the second 5-year plan (1976 to 1980). Soviet-made facilities account for a large portion of Vietnam's GNP: 3.5 percent of the electricity produced, 89 percent of the coal, 90 percent of the sulphuric acid, 71 percent of the machine tools, 21 percent of the coffee, and 100 percent of the superphosphate fertilizers, spools, and metal-cutting machines. (VNA 21 December 1982)

In an article for NHAN DAN on 15 October 1983, Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi wrote that "almost 100 percent of our present fuel and lubricating oil imports, more than 90 percent of our fertilizer imports, over 80 percent of our metal goods, and a large portion of other imported commodities are being supplied by the Soviet Union."

4. Soviet-Vietnamese Trade-Related Agreements and Reports

Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac wrote an editorial on Soviet aid in the area of trade for the 25 October 1983 edition of NHAN DAN. He stated the following.

Soviet-Vietnamese commercial cooperation is an important factor in the promotion of Vietnamese production. Commercial relations between the two countries began with the signing of an agreement on 18 July 1955. This agreement was no ordinary commercial agreement, but an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance based upon the principles of socialistic internationalism. With this underlying spirit, the Soviet Union not only accorded Vietnam most-favored-nation treatment in all sectors of commercial activities, it also assisted Vietnam in the exchange of materials between the two countries and in other areas as well. The Soviet Union created favorable conditions for the export of Vietnamese goods to the Soviet market. Furthermore, the Soviet Union increased their importation of Vietnamese products and, using raw materials furnished by the Soviet Union, assisted Vietnam with the production of export goods such as wool rugs, textiles, and clothes. Meanwhile through amalgamated agricultural and industrial enterprises, the Soviet Union helped Vietnam with the large-scale production of high-quality export goods that have high economic value in the international marketplace. In particular, both countries cooperated in the cultivation and processing of tropical plants such as rubber, tea, coffee, pineapple, and medicinal herbs and in the processing of lumber, marine products, and mineral resources. The Soviet Union, moreover, supplied Vietnam with large quantities of fuel, raw materials, machine parts, fuel for daily necessities, steel, raw cotton, metal-cutting machines, tractors, trucks, food, textiles, and pharmaceuticals. Fifty percent of all Vietnamese exports is directed at the Soviet Union. The amount of trade between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in 1982 was 60 times greater than in 1958; the export portion of that trade was 25 times greater, especially the export of agricultural products and processed farm produce, which was 32 times greater, and the export of small handicrafts, which was 18 times greater. In terms of foreign trade, the Soviet Union is the biggest and most stable market for Vietnamese exports. At the same time, the Soviet Union is Vietnam's steady supplier of daily necessities.

Agreements and Related Reports

The Commodities Exchange and Payment Agreement for 1976 to 1980 and the Commodities Exchange and Payment Protocol for 1976 (signed in Moscow 31 October 1975): The amount of trade between the two countries was to increase by more than 1.5 times during the coming 5 years. The Soviet Union was to increase its supply of goods essential to the development of Vietnam's economy, such as various types of equipment, road-construction machinery, tractors, agricultural machinery, steel and nonferrous metal rolling materials, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, raw cotton, and food. North Vietnam was to increase its supply of wood products, bananas, fresh and canned vegetables and fruit, jute, tea, coffee, medicinal herbs, sewn goods, and other traditional manufactures to the Soviet Union.

Soviet importation increased by approximately 10 percent in 1975. The Soviet Union is buying raw materials, wood products, consumer goods, and food products from Vietnam. (Radio Moscow 16 August 1976)

The exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has risen sharply in 1978 and will hit the heretofore high-water mark of 500 million rubles. (18 December 1978)

The signing of the Trade Protocol for 1979 and the agreement concerning the supply of supplementary aid and goods to Vietnam (Hanoi 12 January 1979).

The signing of the Agreement on Transporting Commodities Between the Two Countries (31 January 1979).

The Soviet Deputy Minister of foreign trade, Dzhulabulov, stated the following on 28 November 1979. "Soviet-Vietnamese trade will really increase in 1980 and probably be 30 percent higher than in 1979. Soviet exports to Vietnam will rise by almost 60 percent. The export of essential goods, such as petroleum products, fertilizers, steel materials, paper, raw cotton, trucks, and road-construction machinery, will greatly increase. Furthermore, the Soviet Union will import more natural rubber, plant oil, and black pepper. Also on the list of Vietnamese exports are handicrafts, tea, coffee, and citrus fruits. Mutually beneficial cooperation, whereby the Soviet Union supplies raw cotton, animal fur, and pharmaceutical materials and Vietnam processes and turns them into finished goods, will continue in 1980 as it has up until now. In order to keep the trade between the two countries in balance, the Soviet government has decided to give loans to Vietnam under favorable terms."

The signing of the Trade and Payment Agreement for 1981 to 1985 and an agreement on granting Soviet loans to Vietnam (Moscow 30 July 1981): The amount of trade, it was estimated, would increase greatly during this period and end up 90 percent higher than the amount for the previous 5-year period (1976 to 1980). The Soviet Union was to increase substantially the volume of daily necessities, including petroleum products, motorcars, metals, and road-construction machinery. The supply of fertilizers, in particular, was to be 3 times the quantity furnished under the previous 5-year agreement, raw cotton 70 percent greater, and metals 100 percent more. In return, Vietnam was to increase its usual exports, such as rubber, coffee, spices, wood, and handicrafts, as well as the export of agricultural and light industry goods.

The Vietnam visit of a Soviet Food-Import Public Corporation delegation and the signing of a contract on measures designed to strengthen cooperation in the area of vegetable and fruit import-export (19 February 1982): Under this contract, the amount of goods exchanged between the two public corporations was to triple that of 1981.

The signing of the Commodities Exchange and Payment Protocol for 1982 (Moscow 11 February 1982): Vietnam was to increase its exports of natural rubber, fruit, coffee, tea, shoes, carpets, and other regular consumer items while the Soviet Union was to export various types of equipment, agricultural, and road-construction machinery, trucks, wood, and other articles.

The signing of an agreement between the Soviet Food-Import Public Corporation and Vietnam's National Vegetable and Fruit Import-Export Company (Hanoi 19 February 1982).

The signing of an agreement between the Soviet Food-Import Public Corporation and Vietnam's National Vegetable and Fruit Import-Export Company (Hanoi 19 February 1982).

In 1981, 3.3 million tons of Soviet goods were sent to Vietnam. Those goods accounted for 90 percent of Vietnam's food imports, all of its oil imports, approximately 70 percent of its fertilizer imports, 90 percent of its cotton imports, and 80 percent of its metals imports. In 1982, the Soviet Union supplied Vietnam with 220,000 tons of food (between 1975 and 1980 it was 4.5 million tons), 550,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, and approximately 1.5 million tons of petroleum products. Vietnam exports tea, coffee, rubber, fruit, and medicinal herbs in return (18 November 1982).

The signing of the Commodities Exchange and Payment Protocol for 1983 (Hanoi 3 December 1982): It was estimated that the amount of Soviet supplies to Vietnam would increase by 30 percent over 1982 and the volume of Vietnamese exports to the Soviet Union would be 20 percent higher. The Soviet Union was to supply Vietnam with raw materials, such as oil, fertilizers, steel, nonferrous metals, and raw cotton, and many different kinds of machinery and equipment while Vietnam's exports were to include rubber, tea, coffee, copper, handicrafts, vegetables, and fruit.

There was a 13.3 percent increase in transactions between the two countries in 1982. The amount of trade for the 5-year period ending in 1980 came to 2.36 billion rubles (approximately \$3.5 billion), which is 2.6 times greater than the total amount for the previous 15 years. Trade for the 1981 to 1985 5-year period will likely reach 4.7 billion rubles (\$6.8 billion). Vietnam will export mainly vegetables, wood, coffee, fruit, and tea and import farm equipment, industrial plants, transport equipment, nonferrous metals, and chemical fertilizers. (NHAN DAN 11 March 1983)

According to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, Soviet-Vietnamese trade is growing increasingly larger and will exceed 1 billion rubles in 1982. (Radio Moscow 13 March 1983)

The signing of the Commodities Exchange and Payment Protocol for 1984 (Moscow 5 December 1983): There was to be an increase in the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries through this protocol. Vietnam was to export coffee, tea, jute, vegetables, consumer goods, handicrafts, and minerals to the Soviet Union while the Soviet Union was to supply Vietnam with fuel, fertilizers, steel, nonferrous metals, chemical goods, transport means, and some consumer goods.

5. Soviet Control of the Vietnamese Economy

The Far East Economic Review of 21 August 1981 reported the following about the series of agreements which were signed in July. "Through its heavy involvement in important industrial projects, the Soviet Union will undoubtedly strengthen its influence over the Vietnamese economy. In order to pay for the importation of capital goods from the Soviet Union, trade agreements will turn toward

meeting Soviet demands for Vietnamese exports, especially for agricultural and tropical products. Vietnamese planners will undoubtedly have to expand and develop the cash crop sector of the economy. Labor resources will have to be diverted to this sector as well in order to promote exports sufficiently enough that trade obligations can be fulfilled. In its Vietnamese language broadcasts, Radio Moscow broadcasts the specifics of the agreements and emphasizes, in particular, the Soviet Union's special contributions to the Vietnamese economy while Vietnamese official reports simply praise the agreements and give only general overviews of the terms."

Radio Beijing reported the following on 27 October 1981. High-ranking Vietnamese officials confirmed speculation that the Soviet Union is gradually changing its Vietnamese aid policy. This speculation followed in the wake of Le Duan's meeting with General Secretary Brezhnev this past September. In an editorial run in the 21 October edition of NHAN DAN, Nguyen Khac Vien (in charge of public information) wrote, "Today, Vietnam is becoming a member of the socialist community. Now is the time when Vietnam should consolidate its position within it." He emphasized that "each member nation must bear its share of the responsibilities in this joint venture." According to the communique that was issued at the conclusion of Le Duan's visit to Moscow, the Soviet Union and Vietnam agreed to "work together on 40 large projects of economic importance." The term "work together" means that Vietnam must increase its exports in order to pay for the aid it will receive from the Soviet Union. According to TASS, Vietnam promised to accelerate its export of rubber, wood, coffee, tea, fruit, handicrafts, and clothes to the Soviet Union. This means that it will have to ignore the pathetic shortages in the domestic market.

On 10 December 1983, Radio Beijing had the following comments on USSR-Vietnamese cooperation as it relates to the Long-Term Plan on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and Development which was signed on 31 October.

The Soviet Union is steadily increasing its arms shipments to Vietnam and giving added impetus to its penetration and control of Vietnam's economy. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have announced that they have already taken several "new and important steps" and that they are carrying "economic cooperation" to "an important stage." Below are some of the practical details of these steps.

1) The Soviet Union is getting deeply involved in each phase of Vietnam's economy under the pretext of "joint management." The Soviet Union and Vietnam have established a joint enterprise to search for and develop oil and natural gas in the continental shelf of southern Vietnam. In the area of agriculture as well, the two have concluded a series of agreements to develop jointly such products as rubber, coffee, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. According to these agreements, the Soviet Union will supply machinery and equipment, chemical fertilizers, and specialists. Vietnam will repay the Soviet investment by expanding crop acreage and increasing exports to the Soviet Union. At the present time, rubber exported to the Soviet Union by Vietnam makes up nine percent of the Soviet Union's total natural rubber imports. The Soviet Union and Vietnam, moreover, through other such negotiations, are jointly running wood-processing and fishery operations. Soviet 800 to 1000-horsepower trawlers are already operating in Vietnamese waters.

2) Vietnam is being furnished with raw materials and processing them. The Soviet Union supplies such items as raw cotton, wool, and medicinal materials and Vietnam produces and exports clothes, cloth, yarn, carpets, and pharmaceuticals. For example, seven percent of the cotton and wool cloth that the Soviet Union imports today is produced under this arrangement.

Through the above-mentioned two methods, both of which are grounded in the USSR-Vietnam "Long-Term Plan for Cooperation," the two sides are increasing the amount of barter at full speed. The amount of technological assistance with which the Soviet Union will provide Vietnam between 1981 and 1985 will be triple that of the previous 5-year period, but the amount of barter will increase by almost four times.

3) Under the pretext of what is called labor cooperation, workers are sent from Vietnam to Soviet industrial and mining enterprises; this is one of the means by which Vietnam repays its debts. There are more than 11,000 laborers who have been sent from Vietnam and are working in the Soviet Union. The plan calls for this number to rise to 50,000 or more.

4) The Vietnamese economy will increasingly accede to Soviet demands. According to an announcement, a Vietnamese general plan to develop and distribute its productive capacity before the year 2000 is in the process of being formulated with the cooperation of Soviet experts. Vietnam's State Council recently established the "Committee on Socio-Economic Research and Strategy" for this purpose. The "joint statement," recently released by the Soviet Union, makes special reference to the "matter of deepening the alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in various fields in the [Soviet] far east and Siberia."

Using these "new and important steps," the Vietnamese authorities are trying to extricate the country from the great economic difficulties it faces brought about by the invasion of Cambodia. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is using this to make Vietnam even more dependent economically upon the Soviet Union and it is taking full advantage of Vietnam's tropical resources and cheap labor to serve its economy, especially in the [Soviet] far east and Siberia. In this way, the Soviet Union is doing all that it can to recover some of the cost of aiding Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

The 16 November 1983 edition of the BANGKOK POST ran the following editorial by Alan Dawson [phonetic].

In 1978 when Vietnam invaded Cambodia, the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with the necessary items. Today, 5 years later, the Soviet Union has begun to take from Vietnam the things it needs. It is practically impossible to believe that many Vietnamese people welcomed the USSR-Vietnam Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Development. Deliberation on the final details of the agreement is being held over until some future date, but the agreement calls for Vietnam, through trade or barter transactions, to send large quantities of its industrial and natural resources to the Soviet Union. This is a cruel agreement for the leaders of one of the world's poorest and least-developed countries.

It is not that there are no pluses whatsoever in this agreement for Vietnam. Any chance that Vietnam might have had to realize its goal of becoming an industrialized nation would have soon disappeared without this agreement. Indeed, a slim possibility still exists precisely because there is an agreement. The price, however, is high. So, what has the Soviet Union obtained? A partial list looks like this. 1) First of all, it is getting a reliable friend in Southeast Asia and, militarily speaking, a useful ally. 2) The amount of daily necessities going to the Soviet Union is, today, already three times that of the 1976 to 1980 period. 3) Many more Vietnamese workers will be brought to the Soviet Union and be paid apprenticeship-class wages. 4) Using the raw materials supplied by the Soviet Union, Vietnam will produce Soviet goods in Vietnamese factories at Hanoi-level wages. Publicly, this is called "promising" and will be aggressively pushed in the future. 5) Formal coordination of the two state plans will take place. 6) The wording may be subtle, but the document says that "in view of the Soviet Union's national economic needs," the export of Vietnamese commodities will rise. 7) Joint ventures--a "new mode of cooperation"--will be formally established. 8) Vietnam will cultivate vegetables, fruit, coffee, tea, tobacco, and other industrial crops for exclusive export to the Soviet Union. Vietnam, moreover, will plant and produce more rubber principally for Soviet consumption. Vietnam will "always view these products vis-a-vis Soviet economic needs." 9) Through joint exploration, the Soviet Union will receive a steady supply of Vietnamese oil, natural gas, copper, apatite, steel, and other metals.

6. An Outline of Soviet Aid by Sector

1) The Electric Power Industry Sector

In an editorial run in the 21 October 1983 edition of NHAN DAN, Minister of Power Pham Khai wrote the following about Soviet aid for the development of electric power in Vietnam.

The Soviet Union is assisting with the construction of two large power plants, the Phai Lai thermoelectric power plant and the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant. After the Hoa Binh plant is completed, it will help with the construction of the Da River hydroelectric plant on the upper reaches of the Da River. This power plant is projected to have a productive capability of 4 million kW and it is expected to, basically, keep the Red River Delta area safe from the threat of floods every year. The Soviet Union will, moreover, help with the construction of 220 kv transmission networks and (transformer) substations and numerous 110 and 35 kv transmission lines. In the near future, the entire country will be enclosed within a high-voltage transmission network and each power station will be integrated into a one-grid setup.

The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to bring Vietnam's electric power industry closer and closer to the international level by aiding scientific and technological research in Vietnam. Besides transferring power technology, the Soviet Union is welcoming a large number of Vietnamese students and researchers and it is cooperating with Vietnam on many research projects in the area of electric power energy. Many executives and workers in the power sector have been trained

at domestic construction sites and factories by working alongside Soviet specialists. Many of the executives who graduated from Soviet universities hold key positions in the important electric power projects.

(Note: See below for more on the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant and Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant.)

2) The Coal and Mining Sector

The 19 October 1983 edition of NHAN DAN ran an editorial by Nguyen Chan, candidate for the Central Committee of the VCP and minister of mines and coal, commemorating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. In it, he said the following about Soviet aid to Vietnam's coal-mining industry.

After the complete liberation of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union contributed greatly to economic recovery between 1955 and 1960 by helping to rehabilitate numerous coal mines and processing plants in the Hong Ngai-Kham Pha coalfield area. During the first 5-year plan (1961 to 1965), the Ha To, Deo Nai, and Coc Sau open-pit coal mines were restored and expanded and the Bang Giang and Mon Duong mines were rebuilt with Soviet assistance. In accordance with the 7 October 1971 agreement on cooperation, the Soviet Union constructed the Cao Son coal mine and supplied Vietnam with developmental technology and equipment. Soviet assistance to the coal industry of Vietnam was comprised not only of the supply of equipment and the means of transport; it also helped with the design, construction, and operation of the mines by dispatching specialists to Vietnam. Six of the 12 coal mines operating today were built and expanded with Soviet assistance and the productivity of 3 of those will exceed original projections. The output of these six coal mines makes up 80 percent of the nation's total coal production.

With respect to related facilities, the Soviet Union helped Vietnam establish the Kham Pha Central Machine Plant, where the production and repair of coal-mining equipment and machine components is carried out. For more than 30 years, the Soviet Union has trained a large number of coal industry executives, engineers, and skilled workers in both the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Furthermore, it built a trade school in Hoa Binh for training skilled miners.

Under the current 5-year plan (1981 to 1985), the Soviet Union is supplying Vietnam with a greater amount of materials and machine parts every year than during the previous 5-year plan in order to ensure stable operation of the coal mines. Moreover, it is giving technological assistance in order to develop new mines and expand the existing ones; the goal is to increase coal production by 4.2 million tons annually. The Soviet Union plans to help formulate a general plan for the development of coal up until 1995; this plan will be the basis for developing the coal industry in Vietnam.

(Note: See below for detailed information on each particular mine.)

Other Related Reports

A delegation from Vietnam's Ministry of Mines and Coal, headed by Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Chan, visited the Soviet Union for 10 days recently. It discussed with Soviet authorities steps by which the Soviet Union can help develop Vietnam's coal industry. (VNA 22 June 1981)

The first meeting of the Coal-Mining Cooperative Operations Group of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation (held in Hanoi from 27 February to 6 March 1982): Both sides adopted specific cooperative measures for coal-mining operations between 1982 and 1983, organization and technology-related measures in order to implement the Coal-Mining Agreement for 1981 to 1985 that was signed by both governments on 24 July 1981, and the Coal-Mining Group's work plan for 1982 (Agreement on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation for 1981 to 1985).

At a general meeting in Hanoi recently, Minister of Geology Kozlovskiy and the director of Vietnam's Bureau of Geology, Tran Duc Luong, stressed the importance of promoting cooperation in developing coal, copper, bauxite, gold, and other minerals in Vietnam. (VNA 9 January 1983)

3) The Natural Gas and Oil Sector

In the 28 October 1983 edition of NHAN DAN, Nguyen Hoa, director of the Oil and Natural Gas Bureau, said the following about Soviet aid to oil and natural gas development.

Immediately after the liberation of North Vietnam (1954), the Soviet Union sent outstanding oil-development specialists to Vietnam to help in the search for oil and natural gas. After carrying out their high-powered work for approximately 2 years between 1959 and 1960, the Soviet specialists completed a report on the estimated amount of oil reserves in Vietnam and oil-exploration methods. Together with Vietnamese oil-excavation engineers, Soviet specialists drilled an exploratory well in Thai Binh Province and discovered gas reserves; gas development was subsequently promoted. Gas development moved further ahead after the liberation of South Vietnam. The Soviet Union sent a high-level team of oil specialists to Vietnam and investment in exploratory drillings in the low-lying areas of the Red River Delta rose dramatically. At the same time, the Soviet Union gave Vietnam technological assistance in the Mekong Delta exploratory drillings as well.

The signing of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in November 1978 marked a new stage in cooperative relations between the two countries. Both governments signed an agreement to cooperate in the exploration, exploratory drilling, and development of oil in several areas of the continental shelf in southern Vietnam and a protocol to establish a joint oil venture in July 1980 and June 1981 respectively. In accordance with the above-mentioned agreements and annual cooperative projects, both sides are investing huge amounts of capital in oil exploration and experimental drilling and have put a lot of effort into setting up the first off-shore rig and constructing the Ban Tau Oil and Natural Gas Industry Center. The Soviet Union, moreover, has given a great deal of help in training scientific and technical personnel for Vietnam's oil industry.

(Note: See below for more detailed information on the development of oil and natural gas in Thai Binh Province and southern Vietnam's continental shelf.)

4) The Construction Sector

Minister of Building Phan Ngoc Tuong wrote the following about Soviet aid to the construction sector in an editorial of the 2 November 1983 edition of NHAN DAN.

As Vietnamese aid, the Soviet Union has, up until now, either constructed or equipped more than 70 projects. These projects are the very physical and technological foundation of socialism in Vietnam. The Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, in particular, is the gem of friendship between the two countries. The Agreement on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation has for many years created very favorable conditions for the construction sector to enlarge that physical and technological base rapidly and make progress in all areas.

With respect to the building materials industry, the Soviet Union has supplied Vietnam with all the equipment for the following large operations: the Xuan Mai prefab plant (western Hanoi, close to completion); the Dhap Cau [phonetic] glass factory (northern Hanoi, close to beginning construction, 2.38 million m² yearly production); and the Bim Son cement plant (Thanh Hoa [phonetic] Province, under construction). Feasibility studies for other building materials projects have either been completed or are being undertaken jointly by the two governments.

With respect to the construction industry, the Soviet Union is building or will henceforth build many projects for the construction sector of Vietnam's economy. Including among these projects are the building equipment repair works in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 4 small-scale repair shops, 15 maintenance stations, and 4 oxygen workshops. Vietnam has, moreover, received a considerable amount of equipment from the Soviet Union for construction on the main projects under the cooperative plan between the two countries.

With respect to training, workers have been trained at Soviet-aided technical schools; in addition, during the past 25 years or so, more than 2,500 Vietnamese people have been sent by the Ministry of Building to the Soviet Union for study and practical training. Up until now, 57 Masters of Science, 388 engineers and technicians, 2,100 technical workers, and a large number of management executives have returned from the Soviet Union.

Since 1955, 1,750 Soviets have come to Vietnam to aid the Ministry of Building.

(Note: See below for more detailed information on plants that have been completed or are under construction, such as the Bim Son cement plant and the Xuan Mai prefab plant.)

Other Related Reports

The agreement to give economic and technological assistance to the construction of a tractor factory, a forging equipment plant, and a series of other enterprises. (Hanoi 2 February 1979)

According to an announcement in Moscow by the Ministry of Steel Manufacturing, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam build Southeast Asia's largest metallurgical works, which will produce 15 million tons of iron ore annually. (22 November 1979)

5) The Postal and Telecommunications Sector

In a recent edition of NHAN DAN, Pham Nien, director of the Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications, said the following about Soviet aid and cooperation in the area of posts and telecommunications. (VNA 6 November 1983)

A direct postal, telephone, and telegraph tie-up between both countries was established based upon the Agreement on Postal and Telecommunications Cooperation, which was signed on 26 December 1954. In accordance with this agreement, Soviet specialists and equipment were sent to Vietnam in 1957 and activities were initiated with the aim of studying radio wave transmissions, geophysics, and astrophysics. On 16 March 1972, both governments signed another Agreement on Postal and Telecommunications Cooperation. The Soviet Union sent Vietnam some high-performance transmission equipment to replace the central transmission station, which was destroyed in the bombing of the North, and helped restore telegraphic connections between Vietnam and the outside. After total victory in the war against the United States, the Soviet-headed CEMA rendered immediate assistance in order to strengthen, improve, and develop Vietnamese postal and telecommunications operations; also included in this assistance was the Hoa Sen (lotus) satellite communications ground station, a gift from the people, government, and party of the Soviet Union. When Chinese expansionists started hostilities along the northern border and severed railway connections between Vietnam and the outside, the Soviet Union aided the marine transport of postal goods. The Soviet Union, moreover, decided to lower air transport fees from Vietnam by 50 percent and helped so that the postal interchange between Vietnam and various foreign countries could expand.

Since 1981, the Soviet Union has sent specialists and communications components to Vietnam in order to help increase the capability of the Hoa Sen satellite communications ground station. Together with Vietnamese specialists, Soviet specialists studied and formulated plans for the building of a Hanoi-Quang Ninh cable communications line, a Hanoi-Vinh coaxial cable, and a Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City broadcast band microwave line. Furthermore, the Soviet Union supplied Vietnam with a Postal Bureau-affiliated scientific and technological research institute and educational facilities. Since 1956, the Soviet Union has trained Vietnamese postal and telecommunications specialists, technical workers, and administrators; more than 150 Soviet postal and telecommunications specialists have been sent to Vietnam since 1960.

(Note: See below for information on the Intersputnik station and Hanoi broadcasting station.)

6) The Transport and Railway Sector

Related Reports

The protocol on marine transport cooperation (31 January 1978 Moscow).

Soviet railway specialists are in Hanoi discussing such things as the technology needed to complete the Thang Long bridge and the supply of road-construction machinery and iron. The Soviet Union will help in broadening the gauge of the 95 km-long Hanoi-Haiphong railway line and normalizing the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh city railway line; it will supply railway switches and 54,000 tons of rails for this purpose. (1978)

Vietnam's Ministry of Communications and Transportation held an acceptance ceremony in Haiphong Harbor for the two 1,700-ton vessels it received from the Soviet Government. (9 December 1981)

The eighth meeting (11 to 19 January in Hanoi) of the Transport Team of the Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation decided on measures for implementing the 1982-year plan and prescribed rules for improving cargo handling and the transport of goods to receiving places at the seaports.

According to the minutes of the third meeting of the Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation on the transport project (Hanoi 28 September 1982), both sides recapitulated the cooperative efforts made to construct the Thang Long bridge, Hanoi railway terminal, and Haiphong Harbor and agreed on measures for advancing the work.

The protocol concerning mutual assistance and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet railway departments was signed in Moscow on 4 August by Vietnamese Deputy Premier and Minister of Communications and Transportation Dong Sy Nguyen and Soviet Minister of Communications Konarev. (4 August 1983)

The Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transportation accepted two 2,650-ton freighters from the Soviet Government and Ministry of Maritime Fleet on 25 December in the port city of Haiphong. (23 December 1983)

7) The Agricultural Sector

Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu said the following about Soviet aid to agriculture in an editorial carried in the 26 October 1983 edition of NHAN DAN.

Since the early 1960's, the Soviet Union has been sending specialists, materials, and equipment to aid with the construction of 42 farms and the reclamation and development of wasteland. The Soviet Union helped Vietnam determine what its principal scientific and technological problems were and helped formulate a 14-point scientific and technological research program for agriculture. Vietnam, in cooperation with various Soviet scientific and technological research institutes, is carrying out 13 study projects. Even during the war against the United States, the Soviet Union helped Vietnam with such things as expanding the network

of state-run farms, clearing 120,000 ka of undeveloped land, planting industrial crops and fruit trees on a large scale (tea, coffee, oranges, lemons, pineapples, etc.), and increasing cattle-raising areas. Having learned the construction, organization, and management methods of Soviet state-run farms, Vietnam established over 300 state-run farms nationwide for crop- and stock-raising purposes.

In accordance with the plan for economic cooperation in the area of agriculture, the Soviet and Vietnamese Governments signed a long-term plan for the cultivation of tea, coffee, cotton, pineapples, bananas, sugar cane, rubber, and vegetables in November 1976; [the cultivation of] 50,000 ka of rubber in southern and eastern sections of Vietnam was also included. Up until now, Vietnam has planted approximately 10,000 ka of rubber in Song Be Province. Other crops, such as tea, coffee, and vegetables, have been planted by regional groups in other areas.

The Soviet Union, furthermore, has supplied a large quantity of agricultural machinery, equipment, and materials. Today, in almost 200 districts throughout the country, there are farm machinery stations or units; 30 percent or more of all the arable land could be cultivated by all these [Soviet-supplied machines]. While furnishing technology and equipment, the Soviet Union has, at the same time, helped organize an all-inclusive network of farm machinery repair workshops; there are 9 tractor maintenance facilities which can repair between 250 and 300 tractors annually. One hundred twenty light repair stations and 45 maintenance shops for tractors are being built with Soviet assistance; these make up the overall internal network of farm machinery and parts maintenance workshops. There are approximately 800 employees in the farm machinery sector, 30 of whom are quasi-experts; most of these people graduate from Soviet schools. They play the important role of advancing the agricultural industry through mechanization and electrification. Thanks to Soviet assistance in the shape of fertilizers, fuel, and raw materials, food production has, in recent years, increased and Vietnam has been able to cut way back on food imports. With respect to the construction and development of their country's agricultural science and technology, Vietnamese scientists and farmers are benefiting greatly from the Soviet Union's valuable experience in a great many areas, ranging from the apportionment of crops in areas under cultivation to farming, animal husbandry, economic management, and farm machinery.

Other Related Reports

Aid in the construction of rubber plantations: The Soviet Union loaned Vietnam 4.5 million rubles to expand the areas of rubber cultivation in Phu Lien (Song Be Province) and improve protection and developmental techniques; half of the money will be forwarded in 1980. Soviet specialists and the Vietnamese authorities surveyed the same areas during the 3-month period prior to the beginning of July. (1980)

During the past 2 months, Vietnam's Rubber Manufacturing Public Corporation has received 4,270 tons of equipment from the Soviet Union, including more than 100 large-sized tractors. In accordance with the cooperative plan between the two countries, areas devoted exclusively to the cultivation of rubber trees are being established in Phu Lien, Song Be Province, (VNA 28 February 1981)

Forty-eight farm machinery repair and maintenance stations, which can each handle 200 tractors a year, are being established in Vietnam with Soviet assistance. These stations will be built in all the farming areas with the aim of guaranteeing that the provincial tractor repair shops and the tractor stations already in place in most of the districts operate smoothly. Since 1955, the Soviet Union has supplied Vietnam with over 20,000 tractors. During the 5-year period (1978 to 1983) under the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, Vietnam's agricultural industry has received 4,309 tractors as aid from the Soviet Union. (VNA 26 September 1983)

The protocol of a plan for Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in the production of Vietnamese vegetables and fruit between 1986 and 1990 was signed in Hanoi on 19 November 1983. Under this plan, Vietnam's export of fruit and vegetable to the Soviet Union will increase severalfold while the Soviet Union will provide Vietnam with the conditions needed for cultivated fruit and vegetables, fruit- and vegetable-processing facilities, renovation materials, and special warehouses. (VNA 20 November 1983)

An agreement to cooperate in the export and production of fruit and vegetables was signed in Moscow on 6 December 1983. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will give Vietnam long-term loans with preferential terms. With this, Vietnam will produce, process, and deliver fruit and vegetables and import the equipment and materials needed to preserve them; in time, Vietnam will be able to increase the amount and variety of farm produce exported to the Soviet Union. (VNA 7 December 1983)

8) The Fishing Sector

Related Reports

The Soviet Union delivered a 1,000-ton trawler with modern fish-catching equipment to Vietnam. (14 December 1978 report)

At the first meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Committee on Fishing Cooperation (Moscow), both sides discussed the possibility of the Soviet Union cooperating in the renovation and building of Vietnam's fishing facilities. In particular, they looked into the possibility of building a fishing pier in the Danang area, formulated plans to develop a fishing base in Haiphong, and decided to design a refrigeration facility with a 5,000-ton capacity. The Soviet Union will also cooperate in the training of Vietnamese fishery personnel. Both sides examined the terms of operation for Soviet enterprises and fishing vessels working offshore. The second meeting of the Committee will be held in Hanoi at the end of 1980. The Fishery Assistance and Cooperation Agreement for 1979 to 1980 was signed (6 July 1979).

The second meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Committee on Fishing Cooperation was held (Hanoi 14 to 26 December 1980).

A work contract between the Soviet ship, ("Kh.Kh. Dital"), and a Vietnamese Ministry of Marine Products-affiliated fishery company was signed (Haiphong 7 October 1982). Soviet fishing vessels operating in Vietnamese waters agreed

to hand over 25 percent of its catch to Vietnam and Vietnam guaranteed that it would lead the fishing immediately. Accordingly, since early 1982, Soviet trawlers operating in Vietnamese waters have delivered 1,800 tons of fish to Vietnam, double the amount of 1981. It is estimated that a total of 2,000 tons will be handed over in 1982.

The fourth meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Committee on Fishing Cooperation was held (Jan 10 to 13 December 1982).

Vietnam's marine products sector recently received 105 tons of fish that was caught in Vietnamese territorial waters by Soviet trawlers. In 1983, Soviet vessels are striving to catch 2,000 tons of fish for Vietnam in order to fulfill the agreement signed by both countries. In accordance with this agreement, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam survey its marine products resources, supply Vietnam with fishing equipment, and, in cooperation with Vietnam, catch fish in Vietnamese territorial waters. Each year the Soviet Union sends a group of 800 to 1,000-ton trawlers to Vietnam. Vietnam's Marine Products Export Company and a USSR-Singapore joint company are carrying out commercial transactions of marine products and fuel. (VNA 8 November 1983)

9) The Science and Technology Sector

Related Reports

A plan for scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union from 1981 to 1985 was formulated and an outline of the basic direction for cooperation between both countries up until 1990 was decided upon (19 October 1979).

An agreement for scientific and technological cooperation in the peaceful usage of atomic power was signed (8 June 1982). Nuclear technicians from both countries are trying to regenerate the research-use nuclear reactor that was previously supplied by the United States. Under the agreement which was signed by both countries in June, the Soviet Union wants to replace the uranium nuclear fuel in order to restart the reactor. (19 July 1982)

Since 1954, the Soviet Union has trained over 27,000 technical workers and vocational school instructors. At the present time, Vietnamese workers are studying at 50 laboratories in 11 Soviet republics. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build 14 trade schools; 6 of those are colleges for training instructors and the other 8 are technical schools. Since 1974, 300 trade school administrative executives have attended supplementary courses in the Soviet Union. A large number of Soviet specialists have been dispatched to Vietnam and are working at the vocational training centers and the instructor-training colleges. (VNA 27 September 1982)

During the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has worked with Vietnam on 86 joint scientific and technological research projects; among these, 13 were related to agriculture, 3 to forestry, 2 to meteorology and hydrology, 2 to energy, 14 to medicine, 13 to pharmacology, and 4 to cartology. Each year the Soviet Union sends 100 specialists to Vietnam to work on joint studies with the Vietnamese. Vietnam, meanwhile, sends 300 scientists and technicians to the Soviet

Union for technical training in order to implement the joint projects. Besides the periodic exchange of scientific and technical information, the Soviet Union has been supplying Vietnam with a large volume of research laboratory equipment and parts. In accordance with the recently signed agreement, the Soviet Union will train 1,400 mid- and top-level economic managers during the current 1981 to 1985 5-year plan. At the same time, the Soviet Union will send specialists periodically to lecture on economic management. (VNA 7 November 1982)

The Leningrad Civil Aeronautical Academy has begun to train air traffic controllers for Vietnamese civil aviation. The trainees will receive operational training over a 5-year period at large-scale airports; this is part of the cooperative effort in the area of civil aviation. (VNA 8 November 1982)

Construction of a lightening research station has begun north of Hanoi in Thai Nguyen City, Da Sang [phonetic] District, which is one of the areas of Vietnam most hit by lightening. This project was undertaken with the cooperation by Vietnam's Electricity Scientific and Technological Research Institute and the Soviet Union's All Energy Research Institute. The research station, which will be built on a 2-ka piece of land 45m above sea level, will be equipped with Soviet state-of-the-art equipment. (1 February 1983)

The ninth meeting of the Vietnam-USSR Joint Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held in Hanoi from 3 to 7 March 1983. Both sides agreed on a cooperative plan for 1983 and expressed special interest in cooperative matters concerned with the training of managers in the areas of agriculture, energy, health, economics, science, and technology and other matters of mutual concern for the 1981 to 1985 period. (VNA 8 May 1983)

A State Science and Technology Commission delegation headed by Dang Huu, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission and VCP Central Committee candidate, visited the Soviet Union from 25 May to 8 June 1983. On the 7th in Moscow, both sides signed a 1983 to 1985 cooperative agreement on Soviet assistance to Vietnam in the areas of program planning, scientific and technological development and management, and science and technology management executive training. (VNA 9 June 1983)

In accordance with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, the Soviet Union has sent a large number of specialists to Vietnam during the past 3 years and has established economic management courses for Vietnamese government officials and executives in various areas. More than 100 ministry (administrative organs) officials and close to 200 ministry (administrative sections) executives have taken these courses. On the other hand, approximately 1,000 Vietnamese officials and executives were sent to the Soviet Union to take economic management courses. Furthermore, 564 Vietnamese officials and executives were sent to the Soviet Union to study at the CPSU Central Committee-affiliated Moscow Senior Party [Members] School and Social Science Academy. (VNA 2 November 1983)

In accordance with the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in tropical atmospheric research, Soviet and Vietnamese scientists will carry out a survey of the tropical atmosphere between 500m and 8,000m above Vietnamese

territorial waters from 21 November 1983 to 20 January 1984 for the purpose of guaranteeing the safety of aircraft flight. A specially equipped Aeroflot Ilyushin-18D (No. 75442) will be used in the survey. In accordance with international procedure, Vietnam's Civil Aeronautics Bureau will give notice about the survey area, flight routes, and flight times. (VNA 11 November 1983)

10) The Vocational and Higher Education Sector

Minister of Vocational and Higher Education Nguyen Dinh Tu said the following in the 1 November 1983 edition of NHAN DAN.

Between 1965 and 1968, more than 2,250 Vietnamese students graduated from Soviet schools. Since 1975, moreover, approximately 2,000 Vietnamese trainees and graduates and 5,150 graduate students graduated from Soviet schools. At the present time, 4,600 Vietnamese students are studying at various Soviet universities. So far, 22 Vietnamese universities and 23 Soviet universities are linked as sister schools. A branch of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute is being built in Hanoi. Finally, during the past 30 years, the Soviet Union has trained more than 18,100 Vietnamese scientific and technical leaders. Among these, 14,600 were college students and 3,270 finished their studies; among the latter, 2,125 received associate doctorates and 63 received doctorates.

Other Related Reports

The signing of a cooperative agreement and protocol between Vietnam's Ministry of Vocational and Higher Education and the Soviet Union's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Moscow 10 February 1978).

The signing of an agreement between Hanoi University and Moscow University to cooperate on 13 research projects between 1981 and 1985 (9 November 1981).

The signing of a cooperative agreement between Hanoi Cultural University and Leningrad Cultural University for 1982 to 1983 (18 November 1982).

A ceremony announcing the sister school affiliation of the Hanoi College of Medicine and the Second Moscow College of Medicine was held (4 February 1983). Both colleges will promote cooperation in professional education, scientific research, and training.

The signing of a protocol for friendly cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City College of Economics and Leningrad College of Finance and Economics (VNA 25 November 1983).

7. Soviet-Aided Enterprises, The Status of Facility Construction

1) Electric Power Generating Stations

Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant

In its biggest river-utilization project, Vietnam will use the Da River (Black River), its second largest river, to build a hydroelectric plant in the Hoa Binh District of Ha Son Binh Province. At the same time, the government wants

to attain many goals, such as regulating the flow of the Da River, preventing floods, increasing the volume of reservoir water during the dry season, improving transport along the Da River, and building fish-breeding and tourist reservoirs.

It was reported that Vietnam signed a construction-preparation agreement with the Soviet Union in 1970. (Note: The report that the Soviet first undersecretary of the Ministry of Power and Electrification went to Vietnam in March 1970 for the purpose of inspecting the site is unconfirmed.) When Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Podgorny visited Vietnam in October 1971, both countries, in a joint statement, announced that they "agreed to continue the study of the Da River hydroelectric power plant construction project." Furthermore, when Le Duan and Pham Van Dong visited the Soviet Union in July 1973, the Soviet side, in a joint statement, mentioned that it was "ready to cooperate in the construction of new industrial facilities, including hydroelectric power stations, which will promote the socialist industrialization of Vietnam." Then, when First Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union in October 1973 after unification, the Soviet Union, in accordance with the signed joint declaration from this visit, the long-term loan agreement, and the protocol concerned with the coordination of both countries' 1976-to-1980 national plans, decided to assist in the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant during Vietnam's second 5-year plan running from 1976 to 1980. Furthermore, in accordance with the protocol from the USSR-Vietnam conference on national economic program coordination for 1981 to 1985, which was signed in July 1981, and the agreement on economic and technological cooperation for 1981 to 1985, the Soviet Union decided to continue to cooperate on construction projects under Vietnam's third 5-year plan running from 1981 to 1985.

Following these decisions, a construction site for the hydroelectric power plant was decided upon after 4 years of geological surveys which began in November 1975. Thereafter, all the basic construction work--such as geological surveys, designs, the building of roads and supporting facilities--was carried out with Soviet assistance before October 1979. On 6 November 1979, construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station started. (A Soviet government delegation headed by Minister of Geology Kozlovskiy attended the ground-breaking ceremony.) The power station is projected to have an output of 1.92 million kW, 8 generators, a 600-meter wide dam, a lake area of 218 km², a reservoir volume of 3.5 billion m³, a flow capability of 500 m³ per second even during the dry season, and it will supply a 300,000-ka basin with water. Several hundred Soviet specialists will participate in the construction; since November 1979, the Soviet Union has either constructed, or made preparations for the construction of, support facilities such as tractor repair shops (handling 500 annually), concrete factories, quays, transformer substations (110 kv), and oxygen plants. The construction of a feeder canal on the right bank of the Da River was completed on 22 May 1982 and the conveyance of Da River water began. The construction of seven supporting facilities, such as an explosives shed, a tractor repair shop, an irrigation equipment factory, a compressed air station, and a concrete-mixing system, was completed before September 1982. It was reported that a concrete plant (annual production 500,000 m³) was under construction in November of the same year. There was a ceremony held on 12 January 1983 for the damming

of the Da River (signifying the completion of the first stage of the dam's construction); as of 4 July 1983, the dam's base was 600m wide and 43m high. The first electric generator is expected to start operation in 1987; electric power generated from the Hoa Binh power station will be transmitted over 12 networks, 8 to the north and 4 to the south.

As of the end of 1982, 120,000 Vietnamese laborers were participating in the construction work under the direction of Soviet specialists. The director of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project Public Corporation is Go Duan Loc [phonetic].

Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station

Construction of Vietnam's biggest thermoelectric power station began under the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985) with Soviet assistance. The construction site is 128 ka in area and located in the village of PHa Lai, Chi Lin [phonetic] Prefecture, Haiphong Province, about 60km northeast of Hanoi (the area abutting the Thai Binh River near the confluence of the Cau and Duong Rivers). The power station will have 4 generators and an estimated output of 640,000 kW; it will use coal from the Quang Ninh coalfield.

Construction started on 17 May 1980 after 2 years of preparation; by October 1981, a 110-KV transformer substation was completed. It was reported that, as of March 1982, the first blast furnace was already finished and the second was under construction; a 1.8-km coal-transport railway linking Chi Linh and the power station was reportedly under construction in May of the same year. By the end of August 1982, 11 facilities--such as the steam station and chimney and a portion of the underground pumping station and oil tank--were completed; by the end of the year, 34 facilities were done. There will be more than 100 facilities in all. By the end of May 1983, about 88 percent of the construction and assembly of the power plant was completed; the first generator began operation with an output of 110,000 kW when Soviet First Deputy Premier Aliyev visited on 30 October 1983. It is being reported that assembly of all four generators is expected to be finished by the end of 1985, but it looks as if construction will continue on into the period of the fourth 5-year plan running from 1985 to 1990. The first stage of construction will be over when the four generators begin operation in 1985. When that occurs, annual production will be 2.6 billion kWh, which will surpass the total production of all the power stations in northern Vietnam as of 1983.

The total cost was estimated to be \$500 million and 13,000 Vietnamese workers and 200 Soviet specialists were participating in the construction project as of 1982 year's end.

Tri An Hydroelectric Power Station

This power station, which is being built on the Dong Nai River in Dong Nai Province, is the largest hydroelectric power plant in south Vietnam. Construction began under the third 5-year plan running from 1981 to 1985; it is expected to begin initial operation in 1987 and be completed in 1990. It will have an output of 320,000 kW (400,000 kW is also reported) and supply 1 billion kWh (or 1.5 billion kWh) annually when completed. It will also feed water to approximately 300,000 ka of usable land in Long An Province, Dong Nai Province, and

the prefectures around Ho Chi Minh City, remove salt water, and increase the supply of water during the dry season. The dam's reservoir will have a 2.5 billion m³ volume of water and a surface area of 300 km². Fish breeding will also be conducted; it is estimated that 1,500 tons of fish will be taken annually. The amount of investment outside of state funds is calculated to be 6 billion dong; Ho Chi Minh City will supply the capital and labor (individuals and groups also donate money) while the Soviet Union will furnish equipment and technical assistance.

The ground-breaking ceremony was held on 22 February 1982. It was expected that a 23-km railway, a 25-km cable line, a pontoon bridge across the river, offices, and 4 residential supporting facilities would be completed in 1982. What was reported as done in August 1983, however, was building site preparation, 2,000 m² of residential land, 2 transformer substations, and transmission lines. A large number of laborers have come from Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province and, as of November 1983, more than 1,500 Vietnamese and Soviet technicians and laborers have been working at the construction site. The director of the project is Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy premier. An engineer, (Chuong Ngoc An) (Studied in the Soviet Union), is chairman of the Project Supervisory Committee.

Uong Bi Thermoelectric Power Station

In accordance with the March 1959 Soviet agreement to send economic and technical aid to North Vietnam, a thermoelectric power station was built in Uong Bi, Quang Ninh Province--north Vietnam's coal field. The project commenced in 1959; construction formally began on 19 May 1961 and operations started on 18 January 1964. Initial output was 24,000 kW. In December 1960 while still under construction, it was decided to double the output to 48,000 kW and expansion work began with the aim of finishing it by 1965; the expansion project started once again after the war under the 1976 state plan.

Thac Ba Hydroelectric Power Station

Construction of this plant started during North Vietnam's first 5-year plan (1961 to 1965), with Soviet assistance, on the Chay River in Hoan Lilen Son Province; it was North Vietnam's biggest power station at the time. It had an output of 100,000 kW and generated 500 million kWh annually. This power was generated by 1 main dam (645m long, 44m high, 10m wide at the top) and 16 auxiliary dams for the valley; the reservoir capacity of the dam was supposed to be 2 billion m³. Construction was scheduled to begin in 1962, but in fact it did not get underway until 19 August 1964; the first generator began operation on 5 October 1971. Expansion work was reportedly being done in 1975 after unification and, in May 1976, a test was conducted, with the assistance of a Soviet team of specialists, on increasing the output to 120,000 kW.

Dong Hoi Diesel-Powered Electric Generating Station

With an output of 14,000 kW, it is Vietnam's largest diesel-powered station. With Soviet help, Vietnam finished installing 2 generators with an output of 7,000 kW each in April 1980; it was ready for operation on 23 February 1981.

Thai Binh Gas Turbine Power Station

Soviet-aided oil and natural gas exploration turned up natural gas deposits in the Red River Delta, Thai Binh Province in January 1975; in 1981, it became clear that a gas turbine power station, which would use this natural gas, was under construction. Construction moved along with Soviet help and in July 1981, the first turbine began operation with an output of 1.7 kW; four similar turbines were to be installed as well.

2) Coal, Tin, and Apatite Mining

Ha Tu, Deo Nai, and Coc Sau Coal Mines

All three mines are open-pit mines located in the Kham Pha coalfield, Hong Gai, Quang Ninh Province. They were restored and expanded with Soviet aid during the time of the first 5-year period running from 1961 to 1965. Together they yield 3.7 million tons annually.

Cao Son Coal Mine

This was a new mine opened in accordance with the cooperative agreement which was signed on 7 October 1971 (when Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Podgorny visited Vietnam). It is an open-pit mine located in Cao Son, Quang Ninh Province, 160km east of Hanoi. It is ultimately expected to produce an annual yield of 3 million tons and last 50 years. It is the largest coal mine in Vietnam with the best equipment.

Development began in earnest in 1977 and the first stage of construction was completed in 1980; excavation started on 19 May of the same year and the completed portion of the mine was handed over to the Vietnamese side on 18 July 1980. The plan calls for the mine to yield between 1 and 2 million tons during the first period; work is being carried out to increase annual production to 3 million tons during the third 5-year plan running from 1981 to 1985 (second period of construction).

Mong Duong Coal Mine

Located in the Quang Ninh coalfield, this is a vertical shaft mine which produced 200,000 tons annually during the French Indochina era. The mine was rehabilitated under the first 5-year plan (1961 to 1965) with Soviet assistance. Expansion work began in 1974 and construction of a 2,600-meter shaft was completed in 1979. Production was scheduled to begin in August 1981, but operations did not in fact start until 28 December 1982; the yield was 430,000 tons. The annual yield may reach 900,000 tons when further expansion work is completed.

Vanh Danh Coal Mine

This coal mine is located in Quang Ninh Province and has a yield of 900,000 tons. It was restored with Soviet aid under the first 5-year plan (1961 to 1965). The mine [complex] includes the Uong Bi Coal-Washing Factory which can clean 600,000 tons of coal annually. With the cooperation of Soviet specialists, Vietnam is carrying out construction work with the aim of increasing the

level of coal output as of 1982 to 1.8 million tons and raising the coal-washing capacity to 1.8 million tons during the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985).

Quang Ninh Coal Mine

This is an old mine operating since 1955. Production is being increased with Soviet aid during the 1981 to 1985 third 5-year plan.

Vang Dinh Coal Mine

The Soviet Union is assisting on the project to increase coal production to 1.8 million tons during the third 5-year plan.

Uong Bi Coal Mine

The Soviet Union is assisting on the project to raise coal production to 1.8 million tons during the third 5-year plan.

(Note) Besides the above-mentioned projects, Vietnam was expected to build, with Soviet assistance, the Khe coal mine was a 1.8 million ton annual yield and a Duong Huy coal-washing plant with a cleaning capacity of 6 million tons annually under the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985), but there has been no reports that work has started.

Tinh Thuc Tin Mine and Plant

The Tinh Thuc tin mining area is located in the Tinh Thuc Valley in the (Biau Ac) Mountains of Cao Bang Province; it is approximately 50km west of Cao Bang City. At the end of 1955, the Soviet Union investigated mineral veins and readied the tin mine; in 1956, it built a new tin-processing plant, thus completing the whole complex. (Output in 1965 was about 1,800 tons.) After unification during the second 5-year plan (1976 to 1980), the Soviet Union sent equipment and specialists in order to help restore and expand the mine; construction started in 1978. In November 1981, 10 of the machines in the program for automating the whole mining operation--from excavation to sorting--began functioning; it is scheduled to be completed by the end of the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985).

Lao Cai Apatite Mine

This mine is located in Hoang Lien Son Province. It was developed during French colonial rule. During the 1950's, it was restored with Soviet assistance; in 1960, the Soviet Union helped build the Lao Cai Apatite Plant and turn operations toward export- and domestic-oriented production. After unification, the mine was once again restored and a plan to raise annual production to 800,000 tons is being pushed. (The amount of apatite excavated in 1960 was 400,000 tons and 660,000 tons in 1962.)

3) Oil and Natural Gas Base

The Development of Thai Binh Natural Gas

With respect to the development of inland oil and natural gas in the Red River Delta region of north Vietnam, Soviet oil-development specialists were sent to Vietnam for exploratory and investigative purposes right after the division of North and South Vietnam in 1954. Their task took almost 2 years between 1959 and 1960; afterwards, they reportedly wrote a report on the estimated amount of Vietnamese oil reserves and methods of oil exploration. Thereafter, the Soviet specialists set up Vietnam's first oil rig in Tien PHam Prefecture, the Red River Delta area of Thai Binh Province (thought to be done after the termination of the war in 1975); from 1974 they promoted exploration and drilled a series of exploratory wells. The first natural gas deposits were discovered in January 1975. According to the 16 August 1977 broadcasts of Radio Moscow, a contract calling for the Soviet Union to cooperate in test drilling for Vietnamese oil and natural gas in 1977 and 1978 had been signed in Moscow. It was also reported that the Soviet Union would supply geological survey equipment and dispatch specialists. A Soviet oil and natural gas research delegation, headed by First Deputy Minister of Geology Yakriyev, visited Vietnam for a 1-month period between 29 June and 27 July 1978; as a result of this visit, it was decided that exploratory activities would be stepped up. With this reinforced Soviet backing, test drillings for natural gas in Thai Binh Province began in 1977. It was decided to proceed with natural gas exploration in the Red River Delta region during the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985) as well. And, as of 1983, development was being promoted in order to supply gas to the Thai Binh gas turbine power station. There are no figures available for the amount of natural gas deposits.

The Development of Continental Shelf Oil and Natural Gas

The development of submarine oil resources in south Vietnam's continental shelf (offshore from Ban Tau) was started by the former South Vietnamese regime in the early 1970's with the cooperation of U.S. and other Western bloc oil companies. After unification in 1975, the oil companies of such countries as France, Norway, Italy, Canada, and West Germany carried out exploratory activities under contract with the unified government, but they all quit their oil development operations by the end of 1981 without getting any promising signs because of time limitations.

Amidst diminishing Western aid to Vietnam after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet Union signed an agreement with Vietnam relating to the research and development of oil and natural gas in several areas of south Vietnam's continental shelf on 3 July 1980 when First Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union. It was decided that Soviet-Vietnamese joint organizations would be established in order to build excavation and test drilling oil rigs, work in the most promising areas, and carry out the projects. Informed sources reported that in February 1980, the Soviet Union started drilling in the Bhac Ho (white tiger) field, where Mobile Oil had already done some test drilling and gotten favorable indications at the time of the Saigon regime. A Soviet Ministry of Construction delegation led by Minister of Construction Karavayev went to Vietnam in November 1980; there it talked with the Vietnamese side about a construction plan for one area of the Bun Tau oil and natural gas industrial zone. On 19 June 1981, both sides signed an agreement to establish a joint enterprise (VIETSOV-PETRO) with the aim of studying and developing oil and natural gas in south Vietnam's

continental shelf. The first meeting of the Joint Enterprise Board was held in Hanoi from 4 to 23 November 1981. Thereafter, preparations were made for erecting an oil rig and building a coastal base for mining purposes.

On 16 March 1983, 60 Soviet oil specialists went to Vietnam. According to the 8 April broadcasts of Radio Hanoi, the Soviet Union was erecting two oil rigs offshore from Bun Tau. On 24 May, a Soviet Ministry of Gas Industry delegation, led by Gas Industry Minister Dinkov, went to Vietnam for general business talks with the Vietnam-USSR oil and natural gas joint enterprise; [the enterprise] took important and positive steps to move construction along as planned. On 17 July, a 1,600-ton floating crane arrived in Bun Tau Harbor to erect the first oil rig.

It is being reported that the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985) will strive to get to the stage where crude oil will be produced during this period.

4) Industrial Enterprises

Bim Son Cement Factory

The faculty is located in Bim Son, Thai Binh Province. Construction was started during the period of the second 5-year plan (1976 to 1980) with Soviet assistance; most all of the materials were brought in from the Soviet Union. It produces 1.2 million tons annually. Completion was supposed to be by early 1980, but the construction work did not go as scheduled. In accordance with the 1981 agreement on Soviet and Vietnamese economic and technological cooperation, construction of the Bim Son cement factory was to be carried over as one of the big construction projects of the third 5-year plan (1981 to 1985).

The factory is made up of two production chains, each with a production capability of 600,000 tons. The first production chain was completed in December 1981 and the first cement was turned out on the 26th; formal operations began on 3 February 1982. Construction of the second production chain was going on at the same time; completion was expected by the end of 1982, but work was behind schedule and the target date was put off until late 1983. As of December 1983 there were no reports of completion. The cement manufactured here is being used in the building of the Thang Long bridge and various other plants. It is said, moreover, that Bim Son is being projected as a prime area for Vietnam's building-materials industry in the future. (Vietnam was also building a brick plant in the same area with Polish assistance in 1979.)

Kien Chau Cement Factory

It was reported that a cement factory was under construction with Soviet help in Thanh Hoa Province in June 1976. It has an annual output of 1.04 million tons.

Lam Thao Superphosphate of Lime Plant

This plant was built in 1959 with Soviet assistance in Vinh Phu Province, on a left-bank hillside of the Red River. It started operations in June 1962 and produces 100,000 tons annually; work was done thereafter to increase production

to 200,000 tons. Further expansion work was carried out in 1980 with Soviet assistance to raise its production capability to 400,000 tons. This work was expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1982, but as of late 1983, it was not done.

Xuan Mai Prefab Housing Concrete Slab Factory

Under construction in Xuan Mai west of Hanoi, this factory was reported to be near completion in November 1983. Annual output is 97,000 m³ or 2,000 slabs.

Song Con Diesel Engine Factory

Construction started with Soviet aid in 1977 during the second 5-year plan (1976 to 1980) at the (Go Damh) Industrial Center in Bac Thai Province and it is regarded as one of the big projects of the third 5-year period (1981 to 1985). It will manufacture several thousand 50-horsepower diesel engines and parts for other types of internal-combustion engines; when finished, it will be Vietnam's largest engine factory. As of March 1982, the construction of machine workshops, 11-KV transmission networks, and transformer substations were completed.

Kham Pha Central Machine Plant

This plant was built in the coal-mining region of Quang Ninh Province to manufacture and repair coal-mining equipment and parts; operations began in 1977. Soviet-aided expansion work has been underway during the third 5-year plan to raise annual handling capability to 32,000 tons; as of 1983, its handling capability was 16,000 tons.

Dong Anh Electric Equipment Repair Works

This was built with Soviet technical assistance on the outskirts of Hanoi; it was completed in August 1976.

Battery Factory

This was reported to be under construction in January 1976 with Soviet help in Vinh Phu [phonetic] Province.

Car, Tractor, and Farm Machinery Repair and Maintenance Workshops

As of 1983, there were reportedly either 17 or 22 car and machinery repair work facilities (handling 250 vehicles a year), which were built with Soviet assistance. There are 120 light repair stations for tractors under construction with Soviet help and 45 farm machinery repair and maintenance workshops. The following is a list of the specifically reported construction projects:

The Dap Bhat [phonetic] Automobile Repair Works on the outskirts of Hanoi was completed on 30 August 1980.

Construction of the Bao Loc [phonetic] Tractor Repair Works in Lam Dong Province began in November 1980.

The Dui Tuen [phonetic] Tractor Repair Works in Quang Nam, Da Nang was finished in December 1980.

Construction of the farm machinery repair and maintenance workshops in the province of Hai Hung and (Nguc Loc) were started in November 1981.

The automobile repair works in Thai Ninh Province (repairs 13,000 vehicle annually) was completed in May 1982. This was the seventh repair shop built with Soviet help.

The tractor repair workshop in Ho Chi Minh City (repairs 250 engines annually) was completed in June 1982.

The tractor repair works in Haiphong (repairs 13,000 tractors annually) began operation in September 1982.

The Cu Chi Farm Machinery Repair and Maintenance Workshop on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City started operation in November 1982.

The Phuc Hiep Farm Machinery Repair Works (repairs 200 tractor and 300 small-size generators annually) in Hau Giang Province was finished in January 1983.

The tractor repair workshop (repairs 200 tractors annually) in Cha Bang [phonetic] Prefecture, Thai Ninh Province was completed in October 1983.

Moc Chau Tea-Manufacturing Plant

This plant was constructed with Soviet assistance in the tea-growing region of Moc Chau Plateau, Son La Province; it produces 42 tons daily. Operations began on 5 November 1983.

Tang Chao Tea Factory

This was built with Soviet aid and completed in November 1975.

Caustic Soda Plant

This plant was reportedly under construction with Soviet assistance as of February 1976.

Quang Ninh Flour Mill

This mill started operation on 29 May 1978 with Soviet assistance.

Factory for Freezing Export-Oriented Foods

Construction was completed and operation began in May 1976; facility capacity is 1,800 tons.

First Mechanical Textile Factory

Operation began in November 1976.

Drug-Manufacturing Plant

This was constructed in Ha Son Binh Province and completed in December 1976.

Transportation, Communications, and Meteorological Facilities

Thang Long Bridge

This is a two-tiered bridge for cars and trains spanning the Red River on the outskirts of Hanoi; it is 1,688 m long and 15m wide. Construction started in 1975 with Chinese assistance after the unification of Vietnam. Due to the deterioration in Sino-Vietnamese relations brought about by the ethnic Chinese problem, however, China cut off aid to all Vietnamese projects in May 1978 and work on the Thang Long was abandoned before completion.

In one of the six economic agreements which it signed with Vietnam at the same time as the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in November 1978, the Soviet Union promised to finish construction of the bridge and it carried on with the work in place of China. New equipment, materials, specialists, and engineers were dispatched from the Soviet Union. On 14 July 1979, the last bent was driven in. (China had left with nine bents in place when aid was severed in 1978.) The first of the 15 steel spans was installed in March 1982; the last span was mounted in October 1983, thereby completing all the basic construction work.

Expansion of Haiphong Harbor

Expansion and repair of Haiphong Harbor at the northern part of Ha Long Bay (Hai Hung Province) was carried out with Soviet assistance from 1969, during the Vietnam war, to 1981. In 1969, only vessels up to 10,000 tons could dock in the harbor, but in 1977, it became possible for 30,000-ton vessels to do so. The serious expansion and repair work was done during the second 5-year plan. Six important projects were carried out at this time: expansion of piers number 2 and 4; construction of a cantilever crane, transformer substation, and a railway connecting the piers; and the dredging of the river bed. A ceremony marking the completion of the expansion work, including the 11 piers, was held on 30 July 1981. Haiphong Harbor takes in the harbor facilities of both Tua Be and (Bat Khac) and will have the capability to handle 2.7 million tons of cargo annually under full operation.

Inter-Sputnik Satellite Communications Ground Station

In one of the six economic agreements signed in November 1978, it was decided that the Soviet Union would build this station as a gift from the Soviet Government. It was constructed in Ha Nam Ninh Province and called "Hoa Sen [phonetic] (lotus) Station." It was completed and handed over to Vietnam on 16 July 1980. This station is equipped with Soviet machinery and forms a part of the socialist countries' Inter-Sputnik system; it operates via the Soviet Union's number 4 stationary satellite, which is positioned 36,000km above the Indian Ocean at 36 degrees east longitude. This satellite links Moscow's Satellite Communications Center and all the countries participating in the Inter-Sputnik system.

directly with many other countries. The station is equipped with one color or black-and-white television channel and several telephone and telegraph channels [provides one color or black-and-white television channel and several telephone and telegraph channels] and can transmit pictures, diagrams, and figures. On 20 March 1981, an agreement to cooperate in inter-Sputnik utilization and support technical equipment [provision] and personnel training was signed. In accordance with this, Soviet specialists and communications components have been sent since 1981 in order to help expand the station's capabilities.

Hanoi Transmitting Station

On 18 April 1980, a transfer document-signing ceremony took place for the new Hanoi transmitting station--VNI--with two 1,000-kW medium-wave transmitters; construction had begun 3 years previously with Soviet assistance. On 1 September of the same year, 2 short-wave transmitters, 1 medium-wave transmitter, and 2 diesel engines were delivered, thereby completing the first stage [in the construction] of the transmitting station.

Hanoi Meteorological Station

This station has the latest equipment donated by the Soviet Union; construction began in November 1982 within the framework of the World Meteorological Organization's free assistance program.

Ho Chi Minh City Meteorological Radar Observation Post

This was built by the Soviet Union as Ho Chi Minh City's first meteorological radar observation post; construction was finished on 19 May 1978, approximately 5 months after start-up.

USSR-Vietnam Joint Tropical Weather Research Facility

In accordance with the agreement to cooperate in the study of tropical weather and storms, this facility was inaugurated in March 1982 as an institute for the overall study of meteorology and water hydraulics.

Dalat Nuclear Reactor

It was reported that the Soviet Union and Vietnam were planning to reactivate the research-use nuclear reactor, which was set up at Dalat in the central highlands by the United States during the previous South Vietnamese regime. (Operation of the two 250-kW trigger test reactors began in 1963; the United States shut it down when Saigon fell in 1975.) At the 42nd meeting of the CEMA's Standing Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which was held between 8 and 11 June 1982 in Sophia, both countries signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. According to the Vietnamese authorities, its aim is to employ this nuclear reactor for the purpose of studying the uses of nuclear energy in industry and agriculture. Reportedly, Vietnam is also planning to replace the uranium nuclear fuel and increasing the output to 500kW. AFP reports at the end of June 1983 said that operations would begin again from August with Soviet assistance in order to

carry out medical and agricultural studies, such as the production of medicine isotopes. There has been no report of reopening, however.

(K1 Ad) Scientific Research Center

This was built on the outskirts of Hanoi. The inauguration ceremony was held in February 1977.

Hanoi Computer Center

A ground-breaking ceremony was held on 4 November 1982 for the USSR-Vietnam Joint Research and Test Institute's Computer Center, which was to be built as part of the tropical weather and storm research program, which was signed by the two countries on 28 March 1982. It was reportedly scheduled to be completed in late April 1983, but there have been no reports of completion.

6) Schools and Cultural Facilities

Vietnam-USSR Farm Machinery Technicians' School

One of the six economic agreements signed in November 1978 promised Soviet cooperation in the training of Vietnamese specialists and trained workers. The Soviet Union, accordingly, decided to build four occupational training schools. One of the those schools, the Vietnam-USSR Farm Machinery Technicians' School, was built in Ha Nam Ninh Province; the completion ceremony was held on 24 October 1983. In 2 years, the students gain expertise in such areas as tractor operation, tractor repair, internal-combustion engine repair, electric and gas welding, and the construction of power facilities on farms. The school trains 850 technicians annually.

Branch of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute

A branch of the Soviet Pushkin Russian Language Institute was built as a Hanoi Engineering College-affiliated institution and completed on 4 November 1983. Both countries' Ministry of Vocational and Higher Education signed a document of cooperation which aimed at promoting activities at the Institute's branch.

Uong Bi Vietnam-USSR Miners' School

This school was built with Soviet assistance in Uong Bi, in the Quang Ninh Province coal field; it was completed in November 1979. The school trains 600 miners annually.

Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

This was built in Hanoi with free Soviet assistance and completed on 29 August 1975.

Hanoi Labor Cultural Center

Construction reportedly began with Soviet aid on a 42,000-m² site in November 1978. The center has 100 rooms, a 1,200-seat assembly hall, a revolving stage and a big library. Construction was still underway as of October 1983.

8. Military Assistance and Cooperation and the Use of Military Bases

1) Connection With the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty

On 25 December 1978, the month after signing the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty (3 November 1978), Vietnam began its invasion of Cambodia; on 7 January 1979, it attacked the capital of Phnom Penh.

In response to this, China initiated its "punitive assault" and attacked Vietnam along the Sino-Vietnamese border on 17 February. The next day, the Soviet Union released a "statement concerning Chinese aggression against Vietnam." It criticized the Chinese Army's attack upon Vietnam, called for immediate withdrawal, and stated that "the Soviet Union would fulfill its duty called for by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with Vietnam." Availing itself of this opportunity, the Soviet Union moved its air force and army into Vietnam in the following way.

On 18 February, Soviet Air Force long-range electronic reconnaissance aircraft headed south from their far east bases and began surveillance activities; they arrived at Danang airport on 11 April.

On 23 February, U.S. government sources confirmed that 6 large-sized Soviet transport planes (1 for VIP use) arrived in Hanoi. Furthermore, the shuttling of troops and arms within Vietnam by Soviet transport planes became brisk. A large number of Soviet longshoremen were sent to the ports of Haiphong and Saigon to handle cargo.

On 21 February, the flagship of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, "Admiral Senyabin," and one other ship headed south; on the 26th, a missile destroyer also sailed south. These warships joined up with the Soviet ships that had been gathered in the East China Sea since the early part of February and cruised the region until early April. Three of the ships entered Cam Ranh Bay in late March and six put into port at Danang in early April.

At a secretarial-level meeting between Japan and the Soviet Union in Tokyo on 14 May 1979, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Firyubin acknowledged that Soviet ships had put in at Vietnamese ports. In addition, he took a defiant attitude with respect to the use of Vietnamese military bases: "The use of Vietnamese military bases is part of the Soviet Union's obligation under the USSR-Vietnam Treaty!" On 16 October of the same year, U.S. Government sources stated that "there is a secret protocol in the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which seemingly guarantees the use of Vietnamese bases by Soviet military aircraft and vessels." On 2 November 1983, moreover, Radio Beijing reported that a XINHUA journalist commented that "the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty contains definite military stipulations and is, in fact, turning into a military alliance treaty."

2) Soviet Use of Vietnamese Military Bases

After Vietnam was unified in 1975, the Soviet Union fixed its eyes upon use of the former U.S. military bases in South Vietnam. On 11 May 1975, the NEW

YORK TIMES reported that, according to reliable U.S. military sources, "the Soviet Union petitioned the provisional revolutionary governments of North and South Vietnam for use of Cam Ranh Bay as a base for its navy and air force." In response, Radio Moscow, on the 13th, reported that a correspondent for TASS denied this as demagoguery. Furthermore, a Chinese international affairs expert said the following to a Japanese delegation when it visited China in May: "The Soviet Union is asking the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam to approve its use of former U.S. army bases." And, when former Prime Minister Heath visited China on 2 September, Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping also reported that "the Soviet Union is interested in using Cam Ranh Bay as a naval base." In September, the U.S. magazine TIME issued similar reports and stated that "up to this point, there have been no indications that North Vietnam has accepted."

However, after the above-mentioned Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was signed, the military situation around Vietnam turned lively and the Soviet Union's military advance into Vietnam proceeded apace. By the end of 1983, Cam Ranh Bay had become, for all practical purposes, a Soviet military base. Reports related to this development are as follows.

The United States expressed great concern over the Soviet use of [Vietnamese] military bases. On 15 March 1980, Rear Admiral Solomon, acting commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, indicated that the Soviet Union had begun to use the facilities at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay in earnest. On 13 April, U.S. Government sources stated that, for several months now, Soviet naval forces have become permanent fixtures at Danang and Cam Ranh and that the number of warships putting in at those ports has been increasing. A 1 August report of the Chinese news agency XINHUA concluded that Cam Ranh Bay had already become a principal Soviet naval and air force base. U.S. authorities confirmed that the Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" entered Cam Ranh Bay for the first time on 20 September and stayed about 5 days. In response to such fears over the "Sovietization" of Vietnamese military bases, Premier Pham Van Dong, at a press conference with Japanese journalists on 17 July, declared that there were no Soviet military bases on Vietnamese territory. "There are no Soviet military bases on Vietnamese soil. Even if Soviet ships and aircraft use Vietnamese ports and airfields, that is a convenience normally accorded to friendly countries; it is not to threaten other countries."

On 13 July 1981, Radio Beijing announced that the same-day edition of the English newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reported the Soviet Union had already built "a huge new electronic information gathering facility" at Cam Ranh Bay. This facility is concentrated in the port of Cam Ranh and, in addition to its spy capability, it is looked upon as the principal communications center for the Soviet naval and air forces, which are expanding their presence not only in the Indian Ocean, but in the South China Sea as well. According to the same report, the new facility was to begin monitoring the U.S. military bases in the nearby Philippines and all the U.S. ships and aircraft entering and leaving these bases. The United States is not the only target of the facility, however; it is also directed at the southern part of China, especially Hainan Island. The same report also pointed out that when the new Soviet facility was fully operational,

it would far and away surpass the same type of facility it has in Cuba in terms of importance, scope, and personnel.

In an interview with an AP journalist on 9 December 1981, Admiral Long, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, stated that through the use of the former U.S. military base at Cam Ranh Bay, the Soviet Union has become able to maintain between 12 and 15 naval vessels in the South China Sea. Not only has entry and departure to and from Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean been greatly facilitated, but air reconnaissance over a wide area has also become possible, thereby putting the Soviet Union in a dominant position strategically.

The latest edition of the FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW (11 December 1981 Hong Kong, JIJI) reported that, based on reliable information from an ambassador in Hanoi, Vietnam was already opening two bases, Kebu [phonetic] Air Force Base north of Hanoi and the former U.S. military base at Kontum, to a squadron of Soviet-made MiG-23 interceptors. The squadron at Kebu [phonetic] was being deployed as a deterrent against another Chinese invasion and the squadron at Kontum was being deployed for the purpose of supporting Soviet vessels and aircraft in Cam Ranh Bay, Danang, Laos, and part of Cambodia.

Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet General Staff and first undersecretary of Defense, officially visited Vietnam between 3 and 10 February 1982. (Note: previously mentioned)

On 12 February 1982, a spokesman for the "Committee to Save the Vietnamese People," an organization of anticommunist Vietnamese exiles, stated that hundreds of Soviet specialists and technicians had arrived recently to build naval bases on the Con Dao Islands off the southern coast of Vietnam.

At a press conference with AFP journalists on 25 May 1982, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang stated that "the Soviet Union has no bases in Vietnam at the present time. If, for reasons of selfpreservation, Soviet bases become necessary, then the situation will undoubtedly change. Up until now, however, we have been able to meet any threats by ourselves."

U.S. Government sources following the situation in Indochina made it clear, on 2 September 1982, that the number of Soviet Navy ships usually using Cam Ranh Bay as a military base had reached 30 and that that port had become an important relay station for Soviet naval activities in the Indian Ocean. At a 22 October meeting of U.S. defense affairs experts, it was revealed that docks were built in Cam Ranh Bay for Soviet submarines armed with strategic nuclear missiles.

On 28 October 1982, the Soviet carrier "Minsk" passed through the Straits of Tsushima and put in at Cam Ranh Bay around 4 November (the second time since September 1980).

A 6 November 1982 broadcast of the Voice of Democratic Cambodia stated that "as a result of Chief of the Soviet General Staff Ugarkov's visit to Vietnam in February 1982, the Soviet Navy received the right to use Cam Ranh and Danang as bases for its vessels, including its nuclear-powered submarines, and the

right to promote a program for expanding the facilities at the Cambodian ports of Kompong Som and Li Am [phonetic]." On 9 November 1982, military sources in Tokyo reported that "the Soviet Union is already deploying its long-range Backfire bomber at Cam Ranh."

At an interview with the Malaysian state-run news agency, Bernama, on 8 August 1983, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach became the first high-ranking Vietnamese official to acknowledge that the Soviet Navy was using the facilities at Cam Ranh Bay. The foreign minister emphasized, however, that the port of Cam Ranh was under Vietnamese control.

The 4 September 1983 edition of the West German newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG reported that, during the past several months, the Soviet Union was transporting a number of Soviet-made SS-20 intermediate range nuclear missiles to Vietnam by ship and would be deploying them there. (4 September Hamburg, JIJI)

At an interview with JIJI on 20 September 1983, Thai State Security Director (Prasoon) made it clear that the Soviet Union had recently deployed its newly produced MiG-23 combat plane at Cam Ranh Bay. This was the first public announcement about the deployment of the MiG-23 in Vietnam. Director Prasoon also revealed that 1) the Soviet Union always has a TU-95D electronic reconnaissance plane and a TU-95D sub-spotting plane deployed at Cam Ranh base; and 2) new-model Backfire fighter bombers often fly into Cam Ranh base from Soviet far east bases. He pointed out that "at the present time, the Soviet Union is rapidly strengthening Vietnam's air defense capabilities." (Prasoon) also reported that both Cam Ranh and Danang have repair, supply, and refueling capabilities; there are always at least 15 ships anchored there; they are being turned into a second home port for the Soviet Pacific Fleet after Vladivostok; part of the facilities at these ports, and at Kompong Som (Cambodia), are under the Soviet Union's complete control; and the Soviet Union recently completed some expansion work at the port of (Li Am) in southern Cambodia and is in the process of transforming it into its fourth major base in Indochina. (20 September Bangkok, JIJI)

Thai State Security Director (Prasoon), in a speech at the Foreign Journalists' Club in Bangkok on 15 December 1983, pointed out that the number of Soviet bombers and submarines at the Cam Ranh naval base has been rising lately. According to the director, 10 TU-16 bombers and an unknown quantity of TU-95 reconnaissance aircraft have been deployed at that base since 15 November. Twenty-four Soviet ships, including submarines, use this same base as their home port; this is nine more ships than in mid-1982 and a threefold increase over 1980. It is said that the submarines are using five floating wharves recently built by the Soviet Union at the base. (15 December Bangkok, AP)

3) Build Up in Military Assistance

North Vietnam is trying to strengthen its navy with Soviet help; Soviet naval experts visited Hanoi. (NEWSWEEK 9 February 1976)

Vietnam received its first standard type submarine from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is in the process of constructing submarine accommodation and protection facilities outside the harbors of Haiphong and Ha Long. Eighty required North Vietnamese personnel are receiving training in the Soviet Union and Poland. (Paris, LE MONDE 1 March 1976)

Western bloc military sources in Bangkok stated the following on 3 August 1979; "The Soviet aircraft that have already arrived at Danang are 60 MiG-21 fighter bombers, 32 MiG-17 fighter bombers, and 16 helicopters; the helicopters have been sent to Cambodia. A considerable number of MiGs will undoubtedly be going to Cambodia as well. Besides these [aircraft], Cambodia is being supplied with 12 122-mm missile-launching platforms and long-range guns." On 16 October, U.S. Government sources revealed the following about the recent trend in Soviet-Vietnamese military relations: "1) Vietnam depends upon foreign aid for nearly all of its arms and equipment and the Soviet Union provides 97 percent of that aid. 2) Soviet military aid has risen dramatically in 1979 to the point where, through October, it was more than one and a half times greater than the total amount for 1978. 3) There are approximately 5,000 Soviet military advisers in Vietnam."

The 1 November 1979 edition of the BALTIMORE SUN reported the following as authoritative information: "Soviet arms shipments to Vietnam in 1979 are already four times greater than the amount for all of 1978. Furthermore, during just the 2-month period of February and March, a total of 120 Soviet transport ships entered Vietnam and unloaded about 13,000 tons of arms. Besides this, 2 frigates, 1 amphibious craft, and 8 missile- and torpedo-equipped guardships have been delivered already. Up to this point, Vietnam has strongly resisted the building of Soviet military bases while receiving this military materiel. However, if such large quantities of arms continue to be provided unabatedly at the recent almost-abnormal feverish pace, then, inevitably, Vietnam's dependence upon the Soviet Union will be even greater and it will be extremely difficult to resist the Soviet Union's "Strategic designs" thereafter. This means that the possibility of a Soviet naval base being built at Cam Ranh Bay is quite strong."

On 22 September 1983, the FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that Vietnam had obtained at least five military vessels for its navy. The origin of this report was not revealed, but it was reported that the Soviet Union delivered at least 4 missile-equipped ships and 1 high-speed patrol boat to Vietnam at Danang. The missile-equipped ships are of the "OSA II" class and each is equipped with two surface-to-air missiles. The same journal reported that Vietnam already had eight similar missile-equipped vessels. The high-speed patrol boat is similar to the Chinese Shanghai-class boat. (22 September 1983 Hong Kong AFP)

9. Sino-Soviet Rapprochement and the Cambodian Problem

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Firyubin attended a meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which was held in Bangkok. Afterwards, he went to Vietnam from 21 to 27 March 1980 at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry and met with Premier Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. According to diplomatic sources in Hanoi, the Soviet Union exerted economic and political pressure upon Vietnam to change its Cambodian policy. Authoritative Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sources reaffirmed on the 27th that the government could not change its Cambodian policy.

First Secretary Le Duan visited the Soviet Union on 28 June 1980. Just prior to that, on 23 June, the Vietnamese Army had violated Thai territory along the border. At the top-level meeting between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders, the Soviet Union stressed the importance of maintaining detente. In view of this fact, diplomatic sources in Moscow observed that the Soviet Union tacitly criticized Vietnam's actions on the Thai border and argued that only a peaceful resolution of the conflict would serve to preserve detente. It is not clear how Le Duan reacted to this, but judging from the statement that "both sides have come to complete agreement on all the issues discussed," it is thought that the Vietnamese side for the most part accepted the Soviet position. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made an official visit to the Soviet Union between 7 and 12 September and had two meetings with Foreign Minister Gromyko; it is thought that the Cambodian issue was an important topic of discussion once again.

On 21 May 1982, First Secretary Le Duan met with Chairman Brezhnev at the Kremlin. It is thought that the issue of Sino-Soviet rapprochement was one of the principal topics of discussion, but announcements emanating from the meeting did not touch upon this subject. The Threeway Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference (fifth meeting), which was held on 16 and 17 February, called for the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia; this was implemented on 15 July.

The 28 September 1982 edition of NHAN DAN devoted a lot of space to a selection of passages from Chairman Brezhnev's speech in China on the 27th calling for talks to normalize relations with China, but it had no comment on the proposal. A Party and state delegation headed by State Council Chairman Truong Chinh visited the Soviet Union and met with Chairman Brezhnev on 5 October. The issue of restored relations with China was an important topic of discussion. Judging from the leader's speeches from that evening's banquet and the joint communique, the Vietnam position was different from that of the Soviet Union. In addition to claiming it was making every effort to normalize its relations with China, Vietnam also stressed defense against "Chinese expansionism and hegemonism." One of the conditions which China listed for rapprochement with the Soviet Union was the withdrawal from Cambodia of [Vietnamese] troops. Vietnam took note of this and was wary of the Soviet Union's negotiations with China which were done over its head. The 22 November edition of CONG SAN, the VCP's journal on theory, compared the present state of affairs to the time in 1972 when the United States and China started to move toward normalization. It was observed that remembrance of this 1972 incident made Vietnam cautious not only of China, but the Soviet Union as well. Vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, Vietnam stressed the two countries' strengthened ties of friendship and cooperation brought about by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. And, it held the Soviet Union in check by asserting such things as "the Soviet Union is always in our corner (19 November)" and "the Soviet Union will, without a doubt, reject unreasonable Chinese demands (22 November)." Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the following at an interview on 3 December: "We have no worries at all about the Soviet Union. Vietnam has its own autonomous policy, which is not based upon relations with third powers. Therefore, a change in those relations cannot affect Vietnamese diplomacy. Unlike China, the Soviet Union has always respected our independence."

Having met with such an attitude on the part of the Vietnamese side, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Cambodia, in a speech commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union's formation at Phnom Penh on 21 December 1982, stated that improved Sino-Soviet relations would not sacrifice the countries of Indochina. Furthermore, at the time of the Le Duan-Andropov meeting on 23 December, PRAVDA explained in detail that "3 out of the 4 conditions which China list as pre-requisites for normalized Sino-Soviet relations, such as the withdrawal of Soviet support for Vietnam's Cambodian policy, are criticized by the VCP's journal on theory [CON SAN] as interfering in the internal affairs of a third country and revealing China's hegemonistic nature." The fact that the Soviet Union, which had carefully refrained from criticizing China since August in order to expedite rapprochement, now dared to introduce Vietnam's criticism of China revealed that the Soviet Union understood Vietnam's concern over a Sino-Soviet reconciliation behind its back and made it clear that Sino-Soviet rapprochement was not something which would harm the interests of its allies.

At a meeting of the three Indochinese leaders held in February 1983, it was decided that Vietnam would withdraw part of its troops every year; a partial withdrawal of military forces took place in May.

First Deputy Premier Aliyev went to Vietnam at the end of October 1983 to sign a long-term plan promoting economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. The issue of improved relations with China was a principal topic of discussion at his meeting with Vietnamese leaders; both sides were in agreement on this. Aliyev stated that "the Soviet Union completely supports Vietnam's efforts to try and normalize its relations with China. The Soviet Union welcomes the Vietnamese decision to withdraw [a portion of] its army from Cambodia each year." In addition, Aliyev also explained that the development of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement will in no way harm a third power.

A JIJI release out of Hanoi on 19 December 1983 reported that Soviet diplomatic sources in Hanoi explained the Soviet Union's Southeast Asian policy and, indirectly, made clear its willingness to act as a mediator on the Cambodian problem and the conflict between China and Vietnam. It was reported that the same sources also stated that "the Soviet Union will pursue a Sino-Soviet rapprochement hereafter as well, but improved relations will not be promoted at the expense of a third nation."

The Soviet Union promised that while pursuing improved Sino-Soviet relations it would not force Vietnam "to withdraw its troops from Cambodia," one of China's conditions [for rapprochement]. The Soviet Union's offer to mediate between China and Vietnam can be viewed as a way out [of this predicament]. Vietnam publicly stresses its trust in the Soviet Union, but it does not hide its suspicion either.

10. Dispatch of Vietnamese Workers to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed the Labor Ministry Cooperation Agreement on 2 April 1981. On 26 November, the two countries also initialed a protocol concerned with stepping up labor cooperation and the training of Vietnamese technical personnel. Labor cooperation agreements were also signed with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany. Through these agreements Vietnamese workers employed in the Soviet Union and other countries.

Related Reports

The FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW (JIJI report 20 August 1981, Hong Kong) reported that Vietnam was sending laborers to the Soviet Union and East European-bloc countries as collateral for its loans from those places.

The 31 October 1981 edition of India's financial weekly INDIA TODAY reported that, according to East European sources, Vietnam was to send 50,000 "guest workers" over a 5-year period to the Soviet Union and East European countries in order to settle its obligations to CEMA nations. Sixty percent of the "guest workers" wages would be applied to repayment and only 40 percent would be left to the individual workers. The majority of workers, moreover, would be going to the Soviet Union and be placed in special camps in such harsh places as Siberia. It was said that they would engage in development work.

According to Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok, Vietnam has, up until now, dispatched approximately 50,000 technicians to the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Bulgaria. This figure is expected to reach about 100,000 by the end of the present 5-year plan (1981-85).

On 13 November 1981, the Vietnamese authorities indirectly acknowledged a report that Vietnamese laborers were being sent to the Soviet Union and East European countries. The same sources stated that they may be "distorting the truth" with regards to the number of people, but "cooperation between Vietnam and the other socialist countries in the area of labor is based upon the principles of equality and reciprocity and is in line with the normal course of cooperation between fraternal nations, whose goal is to satisfy the need for mutual economic development." They, thus, tacitly admitted the "Manpower export theory."

On 18 March 1982, China's WORKERS' DAILY NEWS criticized Vietnam's sending of many thousands of its workers to Siberia for the purpose of repaying its debts to the Soviet Union.

Labor Minister Dao Thien Thi, in an article to the VNA on 26 March 1982, stated that "thousands of Vietnamese youths are working in various types of enterprises in the Soviet Union, receiving vocational training, and would become skilled workers in 5 or 6 years. At the same time, the Vietnamese youths are contributing to the building of Soviet socialism." In an interview with TASS on 30 April, Kostin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, revealed that during the past year, 7,000 workers were sent from Vietnam. Furthermore, sources in Hanoi stated that the number of Vietnamese laborers who were currently working in Soviet-bloc countries was 50,000 and they expected that figure to double in 4 years' time. (FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW 14 May 1982)

In an announcement on 22 September 1982, the U.S. State Department said that "several thousand Vietnamese are, it seems, engaged in forced labor in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

In an interview with the Novosti Press Agency, Romonov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, said the following (VNA 15 October 1982): "Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed the Labor Ministry Cooperation

Agreement on 2 April 1981. Its aim is to train executives and laborers for the national economy of Vietnam. The Vietnamese Government petitioned the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to help train Vietnamese workers at their factories. As a result, Vietnam signed labor cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany respectively. These agreements stipulate that Vietnamese workers will be accepted for training at various facilities in these countries. Vietnamese trainees in the Soviet Union enjoy all the rights and benefits provided by Soviet law, including equal wages and social security. Contrary to what Western news organizations claim, all the Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union are placed in southern regions where the climate resembles that of Vietnam. Eleven thousand Vietnamese are working in the Soviet Union, but not one is working at the construction site of the Siberia to Western Europe natural gas pipeline."

The Vietnamese Ministry of Labor convened a meeting in Hanoi between 13 and 18 December 1982 to discuss the implementation of Politburo decisions on labor cooperation with socialist countries. At the meeting, Politburo Deputy Chairman Truong Chinh revealed what results had been achieved up until then and called for the other organizations connected with the Ministry of Labor to improve their efforts even more.

The first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Commission for Labor and Social Problems, Kostin, explained that there were 11,200 Vietnamese laborers currently working in the Soviet Union with another 7,000 to be added in the coming years. In a conversation he had with TASS on the second anniversary of the signing of the agreement related to the employment and job training of Vietnamese, the first deputy chairman stated that "the Vietnamese laborers are working mainly in the southern and European regions of the Soviet Union" and he refuted, moreover, U.S. State Department claims that most of the Vietnamese workers were engaged in physical labor as groundless "slander." (Radio Moscow 1 April 1983)

11. Addenda

- 1) USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty (Entire Text). Signed 3 November 1978. Source: VNA 4 November 1978

Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic start with unshakable friendship and solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialistic internationalism and intimate cooperation in all areas brought about by the spirit of fraternalism. Efforts made by Vietnam and the Soviet Union to strengthen the solidarity and friendships between the two countries will benefit their peoples in the same fundamental way and we firmly believe that such efforts will bring about the benefit of having the fraternal friendship and spiritual unity between the nations of the socialist community take root. In accordance with our hopes of guaranteeing the most favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism and realizing the goals and principles of socialistic diplomatic policy, the signatory powers hereby: affirm that we recognize our international duty to assist

each other in fixing and maintaining the fruits of socialism registered by the heroic efforts and unselfish labor of both peoples; resolve to strive to unite all the forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress; announce our ironlike determination to contribute to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation and cordial relations between countries having a different social system and to strengthen peace throughout Asia and the world; hope to advance and perfect total cooperation between both nations; and attach great importance to the continued development of the legal basis of our mutual relationship. We resolve to sign this treaty of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles and goals of the UN Charter and agree to do as follows:

Article 1: In accordance with the principles of socialistic internationalism, the two signatory powers of this treaty will continue to strengthen their steadfast friendship and solidarity and will assist each other in the spirit of fraternalism. Both countries will work ceaselessly to develop their political relationship and cooperation in all fields and make every effort to assist each other while, at the same time, respecting one another's national independence and sovereignty, treating each other equally, and not interfering in each other's internal affairs.

Article 2: The two signatory powers of this treaty will promote the building of socialism and communism and make every effort both to strengthen and expand mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of economics, science, and technology with the aim of improving the physical and cultural standards of both peoples. Both countries will continue to coordinate long-term national economic plans, are in agreement on the long-term measures needed to advance the most important sectors of economics, science, and technology, and will exchange the knowledge and experience accumulated in the building of socialism and communism.

Article 3: The two signatory powers of this treaty will promote cooperation between the state institutions and popular organizations of both countries and develop extensive relations in science, culture, education, literature, fine arts, newspapers, television, health, environmental protection, tourism, sports, physical education, and other fields.

Article 4: The two signatory powers of this treaty will further strengthen its fraternal ties and consistently struggle to strengthen their solidarity and fraternal unity with socialist nations in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and socialistic internationalism. Both countries will make every effort to strengthen the structure of world socialism and contribute positively to the development and defense of socialistic gains.

Article 5: The two signatory powers will continue to make every effort to contribute to the defense of world peace and various peoples' security. Both countries will firmly oppose all the plots and schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces; will support just struggles which aim at the complete eradication of all forms and shades of colonialism and racism; will support the fights of the peoples of Asian, African, Latin American, and nonaligned countries which are carried out for the purposes of opposing imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, defending sovereignty and independence, controlling one's own

natural resources, and establishing new international economic relations without unfairness, oppression, and exploitation; and will support the desires of the Southeast Asian peoples for peace, independence, and cooperation in this region. Both countries will strive to relieve international tensions for the purposes of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism and will, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, strive to develop relations between countries having a different social system with the goal of strengthening and expanding the process for eliminating invasions and wars of aggression thoroughly from the lives of all nations.

Article 6: The two signatory powers will exchange views on all important international issues that have a bearing on the interests of both. If either side is attacked or exposed to the threat of attack, the two signatory powers will immediately confer with each other in order to remove this threat and take appropriate and effective steps to safeguard the peace and security of both countries.

Article 7: This treaty has no bearing on the rights and obligations which stem from the bilateral or multilateral agreements signed by either country [with other nations] and does not intend to antagonize a third power.

Article 8: Once it is ratified, this treaty will take effect on the day that the instruments of ratification are exchanged, which will take place in Hanoi as soon as possible.

Article 9: This treaty will be valid for a period of 25 years. Thereafter, if either signatory country does not proclaim its desire to end this treaty by informing the other party 12 months before the treaty is to expire, then it will automatically be extended at 10-year intervals.

Two copies of this treaty have been prepared, one in Vietnamese and one in Russian. Both texts are equally genuine.

3 November 1971 [as published] Moscow

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Le Duan

L. I. Brezhnev

Pham Van Dong

A. N. Kosygin

- 2) USSR-Vietnam Long-Term Plan for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Development and Cooperation. Signed 31 October 1983. Source: VNA 4 November 1983

On the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed by Vietnam and the Soviet Union on 3 November 1978 and in accordance with the general proposals pertaining to the continuous development of bilateral relations, which came out of the meetings between VCP First Secretary Le Duan and CPSU General Secretary and Presidium Chairman Andropov, the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments:

bear in mind that the principles of socialistic internationalism--i.e., mutual assistance which respects one another's national sovereignty, independence, and interests, does not interfere in one another's internal affairs, and is carried out with complete fairness and in the spirit of comradeship--has always been the basis of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation; reaffirm their resolve to advance the state economies of both countries, continue to expand and strengthen total economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union due to the need to improve the workers' living conditions, and regard this cooperation as enduring and stable; will happily serve to discharge the present duties, which CEMA member nations agreed upon with regard to multilateral cooperation, and increase Vietnam's participation in the planning of an integrated socialist economic community; believe that total fraternal cooperation between both countries will serve to build socialism and communism, strengthen peace, and relieve international tensions; and adopt this long-term plan concerned with the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between both countries, which is based on the 3 November 1978 treaty between the two countries that dealt with strengthening and developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

a. The Major Results of Cooperation

Economic, scientific, and technological relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are characterized by their constant expansion in scale and continual increase in the scope which they occupy in the state economy.

The amount of technological assistance, which the Soviet Union is giving to Vietnamese state economic building and renovation projects, has increased year by year. Vietnam has carried out over 200 construction, improvement, and reconstruction projects through Soviet aid. The list includes the Thac Ba hydroelectric power station, the Uong Bi thermoelectric power station, various coal-mining projects, a Hanoi machinery plant, the Lam Thao superphosphate of lime plant, the Bin Son cement factory, the [expansion of] Haiphong Harbor, a TV satellite communications ground station, state-run farms for the exclusive cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and tropical trees, several food enterprises, a Hanoi technical school, various scientific and educational research institutes, and various cultural, health, and vocational-training facilities.

The amount of Soviet aid to Vietnam during the 1981 to 1985 period will be double that of the previous 5-year period. Big construction and improvement projects are being carried out in important sectors of the Vietnamese economy through Soviet aid and designs, for example: the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station, the Tri An hydroelectric power station, open-pit and tunnel coal mines, the Lao Cai apatite mine, equipment-repair workshops, tin-processing enterprises, the Thang Long bridge, a federation of housing-construction businesses, and other projects.

The exchange of goods between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has risen dramatically; it is estimated that the amount [for 1981 to 1985] will triple that of the 1976 to 1980 period. The Soviet Union has supplied Vietnam with such goods as gasoline, fertilizers, steel and iron, machinery, and equipment, which are all extremely important to its state economy. It has also furnished Vietnam with foodstuffs. Vietnam has supplied the Soviet Union with rubber, tea, coffee,

fresh vegetables, canned vegetables, and various consumer goods and handicraft-like agricultural products made from its own raw materials or those furnished by the Soviet Union.

The role which scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union plays is expanding. Through the joint efforts of the two countries, both sides are creating scientific programs which are closely connected to the building of a modern physical and technological base for scientific research in Vietnam and [the building of] demand in its state economy. Joint research projects are being started on issues of mutual concern.

Both sides continue to expand their efforts in personnel training, including the training of Vietnamese citizens at Soviet schools, factories, and construction sites.

The expansion of economic, commercial, scientific, and technological relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has been carried out by perfecting the existing modes of cooperation and adopting new ones.

The establishment of joint enterprises for the test drilling and extraction of oil and natural gas in southern Vietnam's continental shelf has reached an important stage in Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and has strategic significance for the development of Vietnam's economy.

Cooperation in the manufacture of goods at Vietnamese factories using Soviet raw materials has proven to have a promising future.

An overall plan concerned with the growth and distribution of labor between now and the year 2000, which is based upon securing a scientific base for Vietnam's social and economic development program, is being pondered with the participation of Soviet specialists.

The interchange of experiential [knowledge gains] in the building of socialism has become more and more inclusive and efficacious.

Vietnamese-Soviet relations are taking on a more systematic character and becoming long term-based. The mutual consultation and economic policy-coordination of various issues concerned with the long-term strategic development and coordination of both countries' state programs have become very important means for coordinating the plans to be implemented by both countries.

The activities of the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments' Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation periodically examines the implementation of promises made by both sides and is strengthening the efficacy of cooperation.

The new-type relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has become a decisive factor in developing Vietnam's latent economic power. Owing to its cooperation with the Soviet Union and other nations of the socialist community, Vietnam has overcome the effects of foreign invasions, reconstructed the state economy devastated by war, resisted attacks initiated by the forces of imperialism and expansionism (hegemonism according to domestic broadcasts), promoted

the building of a physical and technological foundation for socialism, and has, therefore, been able to provide the country with the conditions necessary for improving the workers' living conditions. The continual strengthening and expansion of Soviet economic cooperation is satisfying the basic interests of both the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

b. Main Thrust of Long-Term Cooperation

In light of the duties prescribed for the Vietnamese people to build a physical and technological base for socialism, have a developed manufacturing and agricultural industry, transform the country, step by step, into a socialist nation with advanced science, technology, and culture, and then, thereby, raise the workers' living standards, both sides recognize the importance of promoting economic and scientific cooperation and continuously improving its efficacy. To this end, both sides have agreed to strengthen cooperative efforts in the key sectors of the state economy beginning with agriculture, the geological surveying and extracting of oil, the energy industry including processing (Hanoi domestic broadcasts add natural gas to this), and the transport, communications, and postal sectors.

Both sides will continue to cooperate in building up such important sectors of the economy as the machinery and metallurgical industry, the chemical industry, and the building materials industry.

Both sides will promote the training of Vietnamese leaders in the areas of culture, education, and medicine.

Both sides will create the necessary conditions for quickly advancing Vietnamese science and technology by having Vietnam use Soviet facilities to a greater extent in applying the results of on-going research projects, technical documents and scientific information, and the findings of scientific studies. The Soviet Union will supply Vietnam with laboratories and schools equipped with the necessary equipment and materials. Soviet specialists will be dispatched to Vietnam and Vietnamese citizens will be sent to the Soviet Union.

Both sides will step up their cooperative efforts on joint research projects of mutual concern.

The two countries will increase the manufacture of export goods in Vietnam with Soviet aid. [They] will take into consideration those things which are necessary to the Soviet state economy in order to provide the necessary conditions for well-balanced trade.

In order to develop the Vietnamese economy rapidly and facilitate the training of Vietnamese personnel with high-powered qualifications, both sides will continue to focus their cooperative efforts in the direction of establishing joint enterprises, which is a new mode of cooperation.

Both sides will expand mutually beneficial-based cooperation. In order to accomplish this, both sides will together formulate coordination programs.

Both sides will expand the exchange of goods through the domestic joint societies and organizations attached to the Foreign Trade Ministries [of both countries] and will adopt supplementary exchange methods through various foreign trade organizations.

Both sides will search for new ways to expand commodities exchange so that both countries' demand for imports corresponds to their export capabilities over the long-term and, for the most part, will perfect both countries' present modes of business and economic cooperation.

Both countries will make coordination between both countries' economic institutions and plan-formulating organizations in order to place the process of examining and resolving various issues concerned with the implementation of programs, which were adopted to strengthen and advance cooperation, on a systematic and harmonious basis.

The necessary steps will be taken in order to put Vietnam's potential manufacturing capabilities to more adequate practical application and [both sides] will concentrate their means and capabilities upon the building of key projects in the major sectors of Vietnam's economy. At the same time, both sides guarantee the harmonious resolution of all problems concerned with the construction and operation of the most vital cooperative projects, including the building of several basic industrial projects, equipping [them] according to the prescribed specifications, and supplying spare parts.

c. Priority Areas of Cooperation

Both sides feel that their cooperative efforts should be concentrated upon cooperation in the following areas.

Agriculture: Vietnam's food problem will be resolved. The Soviet Union will continue to supply farm machinery and equipment, oil and other goods, fertilizers, and crop-protection equipment in order to increase Vietnam's exports. Both sides will expand their cooperative efforts in the cultivation and processing of tropical vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, tobacco, and other industrial crops and in the production of rubber trees and natural rubber while, at the same time, bearing in mind the demand for these products in the Soviet Union.

The area of fuel and energy: Both sides will continue to develop and test drill for oil and natural gas in southern Vietnam's continental shelf within the current joint management framework and will build open-pit coal mines and electric power-generation projects in accordance with the master plan for this sector. First, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station, Tri An hydroelectric power station, Pha Lai thermoelectric power station, and high-voltage transmission lines and transformer substations will be built. In creating a master plan for the development and allocation of Vietnam's manufacturing capabilities, both sides will carry out the studies necessary for the effective periodic use of the Da River water resources.

Metallurgy: Cooperative efforts will be focused upon building a modern metallurgical industry in Vietnam, which is linked to the development of the necessary power and physical bases. Within this cooperative framework, the Soviet

Union will, first of all, aid Vietnam with the design and construction of a steel factory with an annual production of 500,000 tons using mainly Vietnam's scrap iron as raw material. In conjunction with this, both sides hope to be able to complete, within a short period of time, a feasibility study for the building of a steel kombinat with an annual production capability of 1.5 million tons based upon the most effective use of Vietnam's ferrous raw materials. Both sides will likely take steps so that Vietnam's existing metallurgical capabilities can be put to better practical use. The preeminent objective of cooperation in the area of nonferrous metals is the development of the tin industry.

Machine industry: Both sides will cooperate in the building of the metal engineering facilities needed to fulfill Vietnamese demand. First, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam continue to improve the Hanoi machinery plant, complete construction of the Kham Pha machinery plant, which is a diesel engine factory, and construction truck and building machinery repair workshops and truck and tractor parts factories. Both sides will continue their cooperative efforts in designing and building a commercial pulp factory, a forging- and compression-equipment factory, and a casting and forging plant.

Chemical and oil-processing industry: Both sides will continue to cooperate in the development of apatite and the production of phosphatic fertilizer, the building of oil refineries and petrochemical plants, which rest on domestically produced oil and natural gas, and the manufacture of natural rubber products.

Both sides will likely continue their cooperative efforts in the design and construction of cellulose, viscose, nitrogenous fertilizer, and caustic soda factories, which are connected with the energy industry. In order to satisfy the Vietnamese demand for pharmaceuticals, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will cooperate in the building of antibiotic production facilities in Vietnam.

Transport, communications, and post: Both sides will finish construction of the Red River Thang Long bridge and continue to repair Vietnam's railway lines and build up its transport capabilities. Work will be carried out first on the Hanoi-Haiphong line, the Hanoi-Lao Cai line, and the Hanoi garage. Both sides will build a high-frequency microwave line between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and coaxial cable which complies with this agreement.

Geological surveys: Both sides will continue with their trial prospecting for natural gas, oil, tin, apatite, and other minerals while taking in account the effective use of Vietnam's natural resources and the continuous strengthening of the physical and technological base in Vietnam's geological sector.

d. Plan Implementation

The specific direction, amount, order of priority, and construction period of the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation projects under this cooperative plan will ultimately be determined when both countries coordinate their 1986- to 1990 5-year plan, the following 5-year plan, and other Vietnamese-Soviet cooperative plan proposals.

Both sides have agreed to discuss implementation of this long-term plan. The Vietnam and Soviet Governments' Committee in Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation will supervise implementation of this plan and will make any proposals necessary for its satisfactory execution.

Both sides will correct and adjust the plan in response to attained results, new capabilities, and needs that have surfaced during the development of bilateral cooperation.

Equivalent plans were drawn up in both Vietnamese and Russian in Hanoi on 31 October 1983.



3) Vietnamese Facilities Under Construction and Completed With Soviet Assistance (As of January 1984)

- Key: (1) Bao Thai Province:
 Son Con [phonetic] Diesel Engine Factory
- (2) Thai Nguyen
- (3) Cao Bang Province:
 Tinh Tun Tin Mine and Plant
- (4) Cao Bang
- (5) Vinh Phu Province:
 Lam Thao Superphosphate of Lime Plant
 Battery Factory
- (6) Vietci [phonetic]
- (7) Quang Ninh Province:
 Ha Tu, Deo Nai, Coc Sau Coal Mines (3.7 million tons)
 Cao Son Coal Mine (3 million tons)
 Mong Duong Coal Mine (900,000 tons)
 Vanh Danh Coal Mine (1.8 million tons)
 Quang Ninh Coal Mine
 Vang Dinh Coal Mine (1.8 million tons)
 Uong Bi Hydroelectric Power Station (24,000 kW)
 Uong Bi Vietnam-USSR Miners School
 Cam Pha Central Machine Plant
 Flour Mill
- (8) Uong Bi
- (9) Mon Cai
- (10) Hoan Lien Son Province:
 Lao Cai Apatite Mine
 Thac Ba Hydroelectric Power Station
- (11) Lao Cai
- (12) Red River
- (13) Son La Province:
 Moc Chau Tea-Manufacturing Plant
- (14) Black River
- (15) Son La
- (16) Hanoi:
 Dong Ain [phonetic] Electric Equipment Repair Workshop
 Ziap Bat [phonetic] Automobile Servicing Plant
 Xuan Mai Prefab Housing Concrete Slab Factory
 Thang Long Bridge (1,688m)
 City Transmission Post
 Branch of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute
 Meteorological Station
 Computer Center
 USSR-Vietnam Joint Tropical Weather Research Facility
 Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum
 Labor Cultural Center
 Ki Ad [phonetic] Scientific Research Center
- (17) Hanoi
- (18) Ha Son Binh Province:
 Tea-Manufacturing Plant
- (19) Nam Dinh
- (20) Ha Nam Ninh Province:
 Inter-Sputnik Satellite Communications Ground Station
 Vietnam-USSR Farm Machinery Technicians School (850 people annually)

- (21) Ha Dong
- (22) Haiphong:
Truck Repair Workshop
Haiphong Port Expansion
- (23) Haiphong
- (24) Hai Duong
- (25) Hon Gai
- (26) Kham Pha
- (27) Thai Binh Province:
Natural Gas Development
Gas Turbine Power Station
- (28) Thai Binh
- (29) Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Station (1.2 million kW)
- (30) Hoa Binh
- (31) Thanh Hoa Province:
Bim Son Cement Factory (1.2 million tons)
Kien Chau Cement Factory (1.04 million tons)
- (32) Thanh Hoa
- (33) Binh Tri Thien Province:
Dong Hoi Diesel-Powered Electric Generating Station (14,000 kW)
- (34) Dong Hoi
- (35) Laos
- (36) Quong Nam-Danang Province:
Xui Suen [phonetic] Tractor Servicing Plant
- (37) Danang
- (38) Tai Ninh Province:
Automobile Servicing Plant
Cha Ban [phonetic] Tractor Repair Workshop
- (39) Tai Ninh
- (40) Dac Lac Province:
Farm Machinery Repair Workshop
- (41) Ban Me Thout
- (42) Mekong River
- (43) Cambodia
- (44) Lam Dong Province:
Bao Loc [phonetic] Tractor Servicing Plant
Dalat Nuclear Reactor
- (45) Dalat
- (46) Cam Ranh
- (47) Ho Chi Minh City:
Automobile Tractor Repair Workshop
Kuchi [phonetic] Farm Machinery and Maintenance Workshop
Meteorological Radar Observation Post
- (48) Ho Chi Minh City
- (49) Bien Hoa
- (50) Dong Nai River
- (51) Dong Nai Province
Tri An Hydroelectric Power Station (32,000 kW)
- (52) Bun Tau [phonetic]
- (53) Hau Giang Province:
Phun Hiep [phonetic] Farm Machinery Repair Plant

- (54) Can Tho
- (55) Bun Tau Offshore:
Continental Shelf Oil and Natural Gas Development
- (56) Bac Ho [phonetic] Mining Area

12517

CS0: 8029/0416

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS , TRADE AND AID

ARMY PAPER MARKS SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK211306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 18 Feb 85

[18 February QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial: "The Invincible Strength of the SRV-PRK Militant Alliance"]

[Text] Vietnam and Cambodia are two neighboring nations bound by a longstanding tradition of solidarity, sharing a common combat objective, and standing in the same trenches in the struggle against the imperialists, colonialists, expansionists, and hegemonists. The Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples have contributed much energy and blood to beautify the history of friendly relations between the two countries, thereby making it every more magnificent. The SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was the crystallization of the traditional solidarity of the two peoples and their earnest desire to build an ever pure and lasting militant alliance between the two fraternal countries.

Over the past 6 years, the treaty has laid a firm foundation and has served as a strong moving force for the development of the close SRV-PRK relations and the strengthening of the militant solidarity and alliance among the three Indo-chinese peoples. This is aimed at serving the cause of defending each country's national independence and of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Over the past 6 years, with the implementation of the treaty's contents, the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples has undergone new developments. Their relations and all-round cooperation have developed both in scope and in depth. The great results of the two countries' cooperation in many fields--political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical and so forth--are extremely fine symbols of a rare kind of pure, loyal, exemplary and special relations. They also constitute a decisive factor enabling out two peoples to overcome untold difficulties and trials, frustrate all insidious tricks and acts of sabotage and aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, and firmly defend the revolutionary gains achieved by the people of each country.

The changes that have taken place in Cambodia over the past 6 years have been truly marvelous. With the effective assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the progressive forces throughout the world, the PRK has scored many outstanding achievements in various fields--economic, social, security, and national defense. Emerging from a hellish world filled with blood and tears created by the Pol Pot clique and their masters--the Beijing reactionaries--the heroic Cambodian people have risen up to achieve

a miraculous, unprecedented revival and have created for themselves a new strength.

Today, the position of the PRK's revolution is stronger than ever before. The force of the KPRP, the organizer and leader of the Cambodian revolution, is constantly growing, and the political prestige of the party is steadily increasing. The administrative system from the center to the localities has been built and consolidated and is fully capable of carrying out, managing, and directing all work. The economy is becoming increasingly stabler and more developed. A high level of annual industrial and agricultural output has been achieved. The number of students in all schools has ceaselessly increased. Many new colleges have opened. The health service network has widely developed.

In particular, the KPRAF have achieved an extraordinary growth over the past 6 years. With its troop strength steadily increasing and its fighting skills ceaselessly improving, the KPRAF, fighting side by side with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, is recording great, resounding victories on many fronts, smashing many lairs of the Beijing-fostered Khmer reactionaries, thereby firmly defending political security and national sovereignty. During the recent first 3 months of the current dry season, the KPRAF and the Cambodian people, effectively assisted by the Vietnamese Army volunteers, relentlessly attacked the enemy, completely occupying tens of enemy bases along the Cambodian-Thai border, putting out of action more than 6,000 enemy soldiers, and seizing large quantities of weapons and military equipment. These victories have dealt a fatal blow to the wild ambitions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and ultrarightists among the Thai ruling circles in an attempt to oppose and sabotage the Cambodian revolution and to reverse the inevitable developmental trend of the revolution in Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries. These victories have also greatly inspired the three Indochinese peoples and the progressive forces throughout the world and have confirmed that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible.

In the international arena, the PRK's position and prestige have been enhanced, and the PRK is playing an increasingly active role in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4209/256

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ON PRC CLAIMS OF SRV THREAT TO PEACE

OW232120 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Just Who Is Threatening Whom?" Vietnam's NHAN DAN on 23 February points out: In recent months the Beijing authorities have kept dishing out such an argument that Vietnam is threatening China. In their media, the Beijing authorities' spokesmen, ministers, and even their top-ranking leaders, have all tried to create the false impression that China is being threatened by Vietnam in a wild attempt to find an excuse for their arguments about "counterattacking," "removing the threat," "teaching Vietnam a lesson," and the like.

The commentary points out: Fabricating lies has been the Beijing authorities' habitual tactic. Just who is threatening whom? Facts are most convincing. The whole world knows that, after going through wars and struggles for independence and freedom for several decades, Vietnam is eager to have peace so that it can rebuild the country and gradually improve its people's livelihood; that Vietnam would not benefit in any way from provoking or invading China; and that it is the Vietnamese people's aspiration to exist peacefully on friendly terms with its neighbors, including China. People who are interested in current world affairs can see that Vietnam has on many occasions proposed to China that, in order to safeguard peace and stability along the two countries' border, Vietnam-China negotiations and normal bilateral relations should be resumed, but that China has so far rejected all proposals Vietnam has put forward. While pushing a hostile policy toward Vietnam, China has also intensified its nibbling and destructive war against Vietnam. These are facts not slanderous or distorted propaganda that the Beijing authorities can cover up.

The commentary points out: While talking glibly about peace and stability along the border, the Beijing authorities have also tried to make it appear that they care very much about the stable life of both Chinese and Vietnamese border inhabitants. If this is the case, then why should they have rejected Vietnam's proposal of a ceasefire during the 1985 Spring Festival and have instead intensified their barbarous bombardment and nibbling attacks against Vietnamese territory? Instead of ensuring peace along the border by resorting to measures of ceasefire and negotiations, they have intensified their acts of war. There is indeed a threat along the Vietnam-China border areas, but it is a Chinese threat to Vietnam. World public

opinion, including the public opinion of the West, has discussed this conspicuous fact: Beijing began to push a hostile policy toward Vietnam many years ago so that it can continue to bleed Vietnam and force Vietnam to renounce its independent line and follow the course charted by China. Proceeding from this policy, the Beijing authorities have been intensifying their war of nibbling Vietnam's border, increasing their military pressure on Vietnam's border areas, and provoking Vietnam and seizing its territory. Obviously, it is specifically the Beijing authorities who are crudely violating Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and threatening to intensify such violations. It must be pointed out that the Beijing authorities' fallacy about a "threat from Vietnam" is self-contradictory. A (?revolutionary chieftain) in Beijing declared that traditional friendship between China and Vietnam could be reinstated, but that Hanoi must withdraw its troops from Cambodia. So, the obstacle to the reestablishment of normal relations between China and Vietnam lies not in the threat from Vietnam at the Sino-Vietnamese border, as China has stated, but in the fact that the Cambodian people who, with the assistance of Vietnamese volunteers, have successfully prevented the Pol Pot genocidal clique, lackeys of Beijing, from returning to rule over Cambodia again. The Beijing authorities' argument not only exposes the deceitful character of the slander about the Vietnamese threat, but is also a confession of their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries.

The commentary points out: The Vietnamese people categorically reject the Beijing authorities' slander. Once again, we wish to reiterate the Vietnamese people's consistent stand, which is: They want to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbors and build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability, and they wish that relations between Vietnam and China be normalized. The Beijing authorities' hostile policy toward Vietnam runs counter to the interests of the two peoples and of peace and stability in the region. This policy has failed. The revolution of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is irresistible. Should the Beijing authorities continue to follow their unjust policy, they will suffer even more disastrous failures. Nothing can be more precious than independence and freedom. This is the Vietnamese people's iron-clad determination.

CSO: 4205/19

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ARMY PAPER NOTES WESTMORELAND-CBS LIBEL SUIT

BK010459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Current Topics: "Loss of All Stakes" in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN--date not given]

[Text] Although Westmoreland was known worldwide as a bad U.S. field general in Vietnam, he still tried to perform magic on the figures. As a result, Johnson, a belligerent president and friend of Westmoreland, was compelled to call him back to the United States and kick him upstairs to the position of army chief of staff.

For more than 15 years now, he has been a general in disgrace. Recently, Reagan who was itching to be aggressive, spared no words in praising as heroes the U.S. officers and enlisted men who committed crimes in Vietnam. Thinking his time had come, Westmoreland leaped out of the shadows and filed a libel suit against CBS television for damaging his reputation, demanding \$120 million in damages.

This sensational case attracted much world attention. People involved spent up to 18 months screening 36 witnesses of all kinds and produced hundreds of kilos of legal briefs. This farce swallowed up \$9 million and was thought likely to give Westmoreland some hope of winning the case.

Suddenly, CBS claimed that it had undeniable proof. Westmoreland sniffed danger and hastily withdrew his case. When checking over his records, he was shocked to see that he had spent \$3.25 million out of his own pocket to pay his legal team.

He really did lose all his stakes! He can neither save his reputation nor recover his money. He remains a bad general while his pocket has been scorched. Who can say that CBS will not file a suit against Westmoreland to demand \$120 million just as he did earlier? And where can Westmoreland find the money, or will he have to ask for Reagan's help?

CSO: 4209/259

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI RADIO CRITICIZES DENG'S ECONOMIC POLICY

OW271310 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Dear Listeners: In today's talk on China, (Hua Qing) will discuss with you whether Deng Xiaoping's policy of economic reform is a blessing or disaster to the Chinese people.

Deng Xiaoping and his henchmen have advocated promoting China's newly emerging rich peasants, praising them as so-called representatives of new productive forces and advanced elements with profound consciousness in the Chinese countryside. They have sent writers and reporters to rural areas to interview the so-called center figures and called for party membership for the newly rich peasants as well as their participation in political activities. RENMIN RIBAO reported recently that Shandong's Yanggu County had admitted 299 specialized households into the party, comprising one-half of all the people admitted into the party in the past few years. The newspaper added: This is good news brought by the spring breeze.

Is the news a blessing or disaster to the Chinese people? How did the wealthy peasants become rich? Are they really capable? Absolutely not. Deng Xiaoping's policy of so-called economic reform is encouraging the revival of the exploiting class. Although the CPC's 1984 Document No 1 said that every specialized household is allowed to employ three to five workers, many specialized households have in fact employed tens or even hundreds of workers.

NANFANG RIBAO reported recently that a labor market had emerged in Yunnan's Dayao County, where a large number of peasants go to the labor market early in the morning to wait for employment, and specialized households can employ the peasants at the labor market at negotiated prices. During the busy season for farming, employment can reach 4,000 each day.

Jinan City's DAZHONG RIBAO described specialized households as a bunch of speculators and profiteers and out-and-out capitalists who are mercenary in nature and will resort to fraud to seek profits. Radio Ba Yi pointed out: Deng Xiaoping's policy of economic reform has made the rich become even richer and the poor more impoverished.

China today is not different from the society of the exploitation of man by man before the liberation. Facts show that Deng Xiaoping's policy of economic reform has enabled many specialized households to earn a big fortune through exploitation and other illegitimate means. Chinese official sources have reported that 10 percent of the rural population are households earning an annual income of 10,000 yuan. What are the living standards of the other 90 percent of the population? RENMIN RIBAO admitted that the annual per capita income of the peasants in Anhui was only 60 yuan. The situation in other localities is similar.

Deng Xiaoping and his henchmen have fostered the new rich peasants and encouraged the exploitation of man by man, thereby polarizing Chinese society between the rich and the poor. This is not a blessing to the Chinese people. Why has Deng Xiaoping supported the new rich peasants? It is because he wants to change the system of collective ownership in the Chinese countryside and shift the Chinese economic development to the track of capitalism. Chinese public opinion regards Deng Xiaoping's policy as dangerous to China. It has encountered the Chinese people's strong opposition.

According to Western press agency reports, 5,000 students at Beijing University are opposed to the Beijing authorities. Students of 80 universities and colleges in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jilin, Liaoning, Sichuan, and Hubei staged demonstrations, suspended classes, (?boycotted markets), and wrote wall posters against Deng Xiaoping's erroneous economic policy.

CSO: 4205/20

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PROVINCIAL SISTERLY RELATIONS WITH LAOS GROW

OWO42005 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese province of Ha Nam Ninh and the province of Oudomsay of Laos has not ceased to expand since the establishment of their sisterly relations in 1979.

The trade services of the two provinces have signed successive agreements on goods exchange on the basis of the demands and capabilities of each. The value of these exchanges has increased to 850,000 dong (Vietnamese currency) in the 1983-84 period, up by 450,000 dong over the 1981-82 period and by 650,000 over the 1970-80 period.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has sent eight groups of cadres to Oudomsay to help survey and work out a master plan for building Muong Say Town, design a house of culture and a polyclinic, and zone areas for tobacco and sugarcane growing.

It has also transported to Oudomsay 370 tons of cement, nearly 300 million bricks, 78 tons of construction steel, 300 tons of coal and 260 tons of petroleum. It has also presented Oudomsay with spare parts of weaving machines, 10 motor pumps and a passenger coach.

A cable radio system with 32 kilometres of line has been put into operation in Muong Say District with Ha Nam Ninh's assistance.

In Nam Dinh Town, capital of Ha Nam Ninh, many houses have been built for Lao students. Ha Nam Ninh is training Lao students in various occupations. From September 1983 to the end of 1984, 27 Lao cadres and workers were trained on 11 different jobs.

Twenty-two Vietnamese experts are in Oudomsay to teach in such trades as construction, engineering, machine repair and the Vietnamese language.

CSO: 4200/586

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH ASSURES NICARAGUAN OF FULL SUPPORT

BK021709 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Mar 85

["Text" of SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh's 28 February 1985 reply to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's letter of concern over U.S. threat of aggression against Nicaragua--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President:

I have received your letter in which you informed me of the grave situation which, caused by the United States, is posing a threat to peace and security in the Central American region and to Nicaragua's national sovereignty.

The Vietnamese people, who have undergone a longer struggle for independence and freedom, are following with warm sympathy the Nicaraguan people's just struggle, and sharing with you, comrade, our deep concern about the present situation in Central America.

Despite its unsuccessful attempt to use force to subjugate the heroic Nicaraguan people, the U.S. Administration has unilaterally decided to halt its talks with Nicaragua, pressured the U.S. Congress into approving \$14 million in aid for the Nicaraguan reactionary forces, denied the authority of the International Court in The Hague by not participating in a law suit filed by Nicaragua, continued to oppose the Contadora Group's efforts and goodwill for peace, and sent thousands of U.S. soldiers to Honduras to participate in the "Big Pine-3" military exercise. The U.S. Administration has continued to pursue its policy of using force--or its policy of intervention and aggression--against Nicaragua and has rejected all offers for negotiations to achieve a peaceful solution to tension in Central America.

We highly value the great and goodwill efforts of the fraternal Nicaraguan Government and people aimed at settling the situation in Central America through peaceful negotiations. The U.S. Government must respond seriously to Nicaragua's goodwill.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to reassure you, comrade, and the Nicaraguan people of the militant solidarity of the Vietnamese party, government, and people and their full and strong support for the arduous but certainly victorious struggle of the heroic Nicaraguan people.

I am convinced that under the correct leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--the vanguard contingent of the Nicaraguan people--and of the government of national reconstruction led by you and strong with the solidarity and support of various revolutionary and peace-loving forces all over the world, the heroic Nicaraguan people will surely defeat all schemes and moves of U.S. imperialism, firmly defending their fatherland, thus continuing to bring their revolutionary cause constantly forward.

My cordial salutation.

CSO: 4209/268

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW251906 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN publishes a commentary on 24 February, saying that China is making provocations and posing threats against Vietnam. The commentary states:

In recent years the Chinese authorities have ceaselessly clamored that Vietnam is making provocations against China and that Vietnam is a threat to China. They have even proclaimed that they have to strike back and take punitive action in order to defend their border. Top Chinese leaders have inspected the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the Chinese PLA units in Yunnan and Guangxi have been mobilized in combat readiness to wipe out any invading enemies.

As everyone knows, Vietnam has made positive proposals and constructive suggestions aimed at restoring the long friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. With the advent of the 1985 Tet Festival, Vietnam suggested that all armed activities be ceased so that border residents of both countries could celebrate the festival in a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere. This suggestion was, however, repeatedly rejected by the Chinese side. As a matter of fact, in the past few days when the Vietnamese side unilaterally ceased fire, the Chinese side took the opportunity to shell the Vietnamese border areas frequently, committing atrocities against the residents there. From 11 to 16 February, the Chinese side fired as many as 1,000 shells at (Han Dong) village, (Trung Li) District, Lang Son Province, killing 14 residents and injuring many others.

The all-out efforts made by the Chinese authorities to slander Vietnam are a provocative tactic so that they may nibble at Vietnamese territory. For a long time, they have carried out a policy hostile to Vietnam aimed at encroaching upon the latter's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and posing a constant threat to the normal life of the Vietnamese people. The remaining marks of the Chinese army's invasion of Vietnam in February 1979 are still clear even today. The Chinese authorities have not now given up their scheme of annexing Vietnam; but on the contrary, they have become even more hostile. Their ambition is to make Vietnam [words indistinct] through a destructive war and to go all out to escalate and intensify the war of nibbling at Vietnamese territory along the border. Out

of this ambition, they have constantly deployed massive forces along the border and carried out provocative and nibbling activities against the Vietnamese border areas. Evidently, the tense situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border is a result of China's armed provocations and threats against Vietnam.

In the past few days, the Western press reported on Beijing's efforts to increase its troops stationed near the Vietnamese border. DIE WELT of the Federal Republic of Germany on 22 February carried a report saying that China now has 100,000 troops stationed close to the Vietnamese border with another 300,000 men deployed in rear areas. The report also said that (?strategic swindlers) should take China as a teacher. The French paper PARIS JOURNAL pointed out that the present Chinese propaganda is vigorous and that according to information revealed, China is probably preparing public opinion for an imminent large-scale armed action against Vietnam.

No matter how they distort the facts, the Beijing authorities cannot confound right and wrong. What they are doing can only expose more nakedly their nature of expansionism and hegemonism against Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people, as always, are willing to get along with their neighboring countries peacefully, friendly, and cooperatively and to restore the normal Vietnamese-Chinese relations. In this regard, the Vietnamese side has time and again expressed its sincerity and on many occasions offered suggestions to China for ensuring a peaceful and stable situation along the border and restoring the normal relations between the two countries. To date, however, Beijing has made no positive response.

The commentary says: The Vietnamese people's stand is firm and clear. Vietnam loves peace and friendship, but it will not allow anyone to encroach upon its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity by any conspiratorial act. The Chinese reactionary authorities' hostile policy against Vietnam is doomed to failure.

CSO: 4205/19

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN REVIEWS PHNOM PENH'S ACHIEVEMENTS

BK161205 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Phan Trong Tue, chairman of the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association: "New, Firm Progressive Steps of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] Over the past 6 years since 7 January 1979 when the country was totally liberated and when the PRK was founded, the reborn Cambodian people have continued to move steadily forward. In the flush of wonderful and extraordinary successes of the past years, in 1984 the Cambodian revolution again scored more great successes in all fields. The people throughout the country seethingly emulated in attaining planned norms as part of their efforts to make active contributions to the common success of the three revolutionary movements--namely fighting the enemy and persuading misguided persons to return to the fatherland's cause, stepping up production, and building the revolutionary forces into larger and stronger ones.

In fighting the enemy, the Cambodian army and people have repeatedly spoiled many harassing activities conducted by the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian henchmen of all colors--under the crafty plan of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN bloc--and have constantly struggled to consolidate and protect their revolutionary gains. It is encouraging that the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces have achieved rapid and vigorous growth and have scored numerous achievements in combat and production, especially in whipping up a mass movement to persuade misguided persons to return to the side of the revolution and the people. In this regard, many units and individuals with outstanding achievements have emerged, especially those strike force units which have replaced Vietnamese army volunteers to carry out combat missions and defend positions along Cambodia's western and northern borders. In December 1984, supported by Vietnamese army volunteers, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Armed Forces attacked and demolished many base camps of the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes along the Thai-Cambodian border, killing hundreds of enemy soldiers, capturing many others, driving many enemy soldiers to surrender, and seizing large quantities of weapons and military equipment provided by China and other international reactionary forces.

In production, the Cambodian people have scored many great successes through their hard labor. Agriculturally, despite serious natural calamities--drought in certain areas and floods in others--it is reported that in 1984, though failing to attain the planned target, the results of the 10th-month rice crop were much better than those in preceding years, that the fishery target was fulfilled by nearly 85 percent, that the livestock herd increased relatively fast, and that the industrial sector showed great efforts through its attainment of nearly 85 percent of the annual target.

Great improvements were made as compared with 1983: the electricity output increased by 15 percent, the weaving sector's output increased by 58 percent, the production of consumer goods was up by 18 percent, the output of the capital construction sector was up by 50 percent, and the production of rubber, inner tubes, and tires increased 2.5-fold. Thanks to efforts to step up production, the production of cultural, educational, and medical goods continued to be developed at above normal levels. Satisfactory developments were noted in the 1984-85 school year. Many provinces were reported to have opened Level-III general schools while the economics college began its first course. The eradication of illiteracy continued to be stepped up and was expected to be completed in the near future. The public health sector was marked by great efforts in giving physical examinations and medical treatment to the people. Village public health stations were consolidated ever more satisfactorily. The information and cultural sector was also constantly consolidated and developed along the general trend in order to promptly promote the masses' three revolutionary movements which are now on the offensive and on an upward trend.

In building revolutionary forces, various organizations, public organs, and various civilian, political, and party affairs sectors were consolidated and developed and their activities were stepped up in order to make great contributions to national defense and construction. The most seething activities were the people's emulation drive to sell paddy to the state following the 10th-month rice harvest, the activities of various youth organizations in the movement to engage in combat and combat support activities and in productive labor and to join the armed forces, and the activities of various women's organizations in the movement to persuade misguided persons to return to the people's side, and to care for wounded and sick soldiers while going on civilian labor missions in support of front-line soldiers.

Diplomatically, with its foreign policy of peace, the PRK has made great contributions to strengthening the solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries as well as to the common struggle for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia has wholeheartedly supported the various peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and has joined the struggle to oppose the arms race pursued by the United States and to promote world detente for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. In 1984, together with its efforts to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and to expand and develop its relations with many countries in the world, the PRK also sent Foreign Minister Hun Sen to visit Africa, France, and Sweden and welcomed a number of

high-level delegations of fraternal parties and friends in the world including those American visitors who wished to examine the real situation in Cambodia. Thanks to this, the position and prestige of the PRK continued to be improved in the world.

Another striking success of the Cambodian revolution in 1984 was the national cadres conference held from 2-9 November 1984. The four major issues unanimously passed at the conference were ideological tasks, the policy toward peasants, the policy toward ethnic minority groups, and the policy toward the privately run economic sector. These provided new guidelines for promoting the constant and more vigorous growth of the mass movement.

The glorious successes scored by the Cambodian people in 1984 are of great significance for the Cambodian revolution as well as for the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries at a time when the revolutions of the three countries have, though enjoying numerous advantages, continued to be confronted with countless difficulties. Despite their repeated setbacks, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists have, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, continued to refuse to give up their policy of frenzied hostility toward the three Indochinese countries. They are directing many criminal acts of sabotage against the Cambodian people, attempting to bring back the genocidal Pol Pot clique to suppress the Cambodian people, and trying to sow division among the alliance-for-combat bloc of the three fraternal peoples in the hope of destroying the socialist revolution in Indochina. The Bangkok reactionary forces' ever-deeper involvement in the counterrevolutionary war against the Cambodian people and in the opposition to and sabotage of the LPDR, especially their invasion of the three Lao villages, and the recent trial in Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnamese spies--who served as henchmen for Beijing and were nurtured by the Thai intelligence services--have demonstrated more clearly that the ultra-rightist clique in the Thai ruling circles is running counter to the interests of the Thai people and the latter's desire for peace and friendship, tying itself to the chariot of the Beijing reactionaries, and exercising a policy of hostility toward the Indochinese countries. However, all the perfidious schemes of the Beijing expansionists--who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces--are being doomed to tragic failure. The Cambodian revolution and the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries are making steady headway. No brutal force can reverse this trend.

Together with the peoples of Laos and of various fraternal countries in the socialist community as well as the peace-loving people in the world, our Vietnamese people warmly congratulate the heroic Cambodian people on their 6th National Day (7 January 1979-7 January 1985) and express our boundless joy over the new glorious successes scored by the fraternal Cambodian people last year.

Together with friends in the world, the Vietnamese people with all their heart and mind have unswervingly given all-round assistance--both spiritual and material--including the sending of experts and army volunteers, to the Cambodian people. The just cause of the Cambodian revolution will certainly be victorious.

The Cambodian revolution with its promising prospect is making steady headway. Another new year of triumphant struggle has just begun. We wish the fraternal Cambodian people greater success in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress (May 1981) and the resolutions of the November 1984 national cadres' conference so they can push ahead more vigorously the cause of defending and building the PRK.

May the exceptional Vietnamese-Cambodian relationship, and the militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos last forever for the sake of the interests of the people in each country, of the socialist revolution in Indochina and the world, and of peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.

CSO: 4209/259

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

RADIO EDITOR ON PRC 'SLANDER'; THAI COLLUSION

BK281556 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Feature by station editor: "Heighten Vigilance for National Salvation"]

[Text] Recently, the Beijing authorities, from spokesmen to ministers and the top leaders of the Chinese ruling circles, repeatedly uttered allegations in an effort to create the impression that Vietnam is threatening China.

The French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS remarked that China's propaganda had become more seething than ever before.

Anyone who has closely followed the situation must agree that we have on several occasions proposed to China to ensure peace and stability at the border between the two countries and to resume the Sino-Vietnamese talks aimed at restoring normal bilateral relations. However, to this day, China has still adamantly rejected all our proposals. Meanwhile, they have pursued a hostile policy toward our country and has stepped up their war of land-grabbing and their multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. No slanders and distortions can cover up this fact.

Throughout the past 6 years, ever since the war of February 1979, the Chinese side has stopped at no tricks aimed at bleeding and exhausting Vietnam. Since April 1984, it has made another serious step of escalation, stepping up the war of land-grabbing at Vietnam's border. China has permanently deployed a large military force close to the border between the two countries to carry out acts of provocations and land-grabbing. During January and February, after rejecting Vietnam's proposal for a cease-fire on the occasion of the Year of the Ox Tet festival, the Chinese side intensified its barbarous shellings and made incursions deep into Vietnamese territory. In particular, in the areas of Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province and of Trang Dinh, Dinh Lap, and Loc Binh Districts of Lang Son Province, on certain days China fired thousands of artillery shells of various calibers into our country, causing considerable damage to houses and crops and killing or wounding many Vietnamese civilians.

The Commission for Investigation Into the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' Crimes in Their War of Aggression recently issued a communique

saying that, having arrogantly turned down Vietnam's proposal that both sides refrain from conducting armed activities and other hostile actions and from opening fire at the common border area from 0000 on 16 January to 26 February so that the people at the border may celebrate Tet in peace, the Chinese reactionaries repeatedly committed crimes along the entire border from Lai Chau to Quanh Ninh and in the territorial waters and airspace of Vietnam. They fired more than 39,000 large-caliber artillery shells into many areas of Vietnamese territory, sent their soldiers, scouts, and commandos to intrude into Vietnamese territory on 16 occasions to carry out sabotage, and committed many acts of provocation in Vietnam's territorial waters and airspace. In Lang Son Province alone, Chinese artillery shells killed 14 civilians and wounded many others.

Obviously, the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border remains very tense precisely because China is actively carrying out armed provocations and threatening Vietnam. In recent days, Western opinion has talked much about the fact that Beijing is moving more military forces close to Vietnam. The paper DIE WELT published in the Federal Republic of Germany on 20 February reported that, at present, 100,000 Chinese soldiers are being stationed close to the Vietnamese border and another 200,000 soldiers are deployed in the immediate rear. Yet, the Chinese reactionaries have tried to turn black into white, uttering nonsensical allegations.

Our people resolutely reject the Beijing authorities' slanders. Once again, we reiterate our people's consistent stand that we want to live in peace and friendship with our neighbors in order to promote peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We cherish peace and friendship but we are determined not to allow anyone to or tolerate any scheme and act that violate the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Vietnamese homeland. The reactionary Chinese authorities' hostile policy toward Vietnam is doomed to failure. Our people and our armed forces resolutely uphold the belief that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, constantly sharpen our vigilance, and stand ready to fight and fight tenaciously and valiantly to promptly smash all acts of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, to defend our homeland's territorial integrity, and to protect our people's peaceful life and labor.

Dear comrades and friends, chining in with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the Thai authorities have in recent days repeatedly made slanderous charges against violations of Thai border by Vietnamese and Cambodian armed forces. At a press conference on the extraordinary conference of ASEAN foreign ministers, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetilla showed himself to be the greatest war maniac in calling on the United States, China, and the Western countries to increase aid to the Pol Pot clique and its ilk. More serious still, the Thai foreign minister declared vehemently and publicly Thailand's pledge to respond to ASEAN's appeal.

The obvious truth is that the Thai authorities, working hand in glove with China, have allowed the Pol Pot army remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to use Thai territory as sanctuary and supported and assisted them in undermining the revival of the Cambodian people. This was the first time Thailand

publicly admitted its deep and direct military involvement in the criminal acts conducted by Pol Pot and his gang against the Cambodian people. This is a dangerous (fact) taken by the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles in carrying out Beijing's policy of saving and maintaining the criminal Pol Pot clique against the Cambodian people, maintaining and aggravating tension, and hindering the trend toward dialogue and the implementation of the great national solidarity policy of the P&K in order to serve the unchanging expansionist and hegemonist designs of the Beijing reactionaries.

In the first week of February alone, Thai gunners fired more than 1,000 artillery and mortar shells into Cambodian territory--including Koh Kong, Battambang, Pursat, and Preah Vihear Provinces. Thailand's L-19 and T-34 aircraft on many occasions intruded 3-5 km deep into Cambodian airspace from Ampil Lake, Battambang, to Koh Kong; and Thai vessels were spotted 175 times operating 7-15 nautical miles off Kaoh Tang, Kaoh Wai, and Kaoh Kong Islands. Moreover, when members of the criminal Pol Pot clique came under attack and fled into Thailand, they were welcomed instead of being disarmed by the Thai authorities and were given assistance so they could return again to Cambodia. Particularly serious is that on 16 February, the Thai authorities ordered their gunners to fire nearly 1,000 shells into an area north of Ampil Lake in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Toxic chemicals contained in many of these shells have contaminated a number of Cambodian civilians.

Everyone knows that over the past 6 years, the Thai authorities have shown themselves to be the most ardent supporters of China's policy to oppose the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples. Under Beijing's guidance, the Thai authorities have, along with conducting crime-studded military acts, ceaselessly put forward all kinds of deceitful allegations aimed at undermining solidarity among the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao nations. However, all of their slander campaigns have been thwarted, and they only serve to strengthen the special militant and fraternal solidarity among the three nations which have together fought and defeated enemy aggressors, however crafty and cunning they may be.

CS0: 4209/259

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

WHO-FUNDED HEALTH CARE MEETING CLOSES IN HANOI

OWO60821 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Mar (VNA)--The national meeting to review the policies and strategies for health for all in Vietnam, funded by the World Health Organization (WHO) and organized by the Ministry of Public Health, closed in Hanoi Tuesday.

The 9-day meeting was attended by Dr Islam Ziaul, WHO's representative in Vietnam, and Dr Mercado Benigno, director in charge of healthcare planning and development in the western Pacific.

The meeting was chaired by Prof Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of public health.

Twelve reports were delivered by Vietnamese and WHO delegates at the meeting, dealing with the policy and strategy in service of all Vietnamese's health from now till the year 2000. Most worthy of note are reports on primary healthcare in Vietnam, on the organization of grassroots healthcare networks, distribution of medicine, environmental hygiene and clean water distribution.

The delegates exchanged experiences on the implementation of the healthcare policy towards the Vietnamese people over the past years and discussed the orientation, plan and measures to carry out the WHO-set task: strategic healthcare for each people from now till the year 2000.

The participants proposed that WHO increase its aid to Vietnam to help it quickly implement the healthcare strategic program.

The participants visited many infirmaries, and the hygiene and prophylactic and anti-epidemic network in Hanoi, and the provinces of Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac.

CSO: 4200/586

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ON ISRAELI, U.S. SCHEME AGAINST LEBANON

OW060825 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Mar (VNA)--The daily NHAN DAN today strongly condemns the Israeli aggressors' new crimes against the Lebanese people and demands that Tel Aviv and its supporter, the Reagan administration, stop their "genocidal acts" immediately.

The paper draws public attention to the fact that this time the Israeli aggressors are directing their attack on the Lebanese patriotic resistance forces in an attempt to wipe out all the resistance bases of the Lebanese people.

The new Israeli crimes which took place right after Tel Aviv declared the so-called "phased withdrawal" of its troops from south Lebanon, have exposed the perfidy of Tel Aviv in its dark design of continuing its occupation of Lebanese territory dividing the Arab nations and threatening the sovereignty and national independence of countries in the region.

After noting that the United States has shut its eyes to the Zionists' criminal acts, the paper says: "The Israeli aggressors' frenzied acts show their weakness and fright in face of the Lebanese people's persistent and heroic resistance. The Lebanese resistance forces continued to press their attacks on the Israeli occupation troops, inflicting heavy losses."

The paper continues: "The U.S. imperialists and Zionist expansionists have not yet drawn the lesson from their failures and stalemate in Lebanon. The more stubborn they are the heavier losses they will suffer."

NHAN DAN goes on: "Joining their voice with that of progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people reaffirm their strong support to the Lebanese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors for independence, sovereignty and sacred national rights. We demand the Israeli aggressors stop immediately their criminal acts against the Lebanese people and withdraw unconditionally their troops from Lebanon."

CSO: 4200/586

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDOCHINESE, SOVIET PUBLICATION CONFERENCE ENDS

OW041806 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The fourth quadripartite publication conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union was closed in Phnom Penh yesterday after 5 days' sitting.

The conference reviewed the quadrilateral cooperation and mutual assistance in publication, printing and distribution of books and highly valued the great efforts made by each country. In 1984, more than 100 books were published in Vietnamese, Khmer, Lao and Russian with over two million copies. Among those published were classical, political, technical and scientific books as well as text books and books for children. The number of books published increased by 1.5 fold and the number of copies by 70 percent over 1983.

The conference also worked out a plan for quadrilateral cooperation for 1985-86 and 1985-90, under which the number of books to be published in 1985 will increase by 40 percent and the number of copies by 50 percent over the previous year.

The Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao delegations highly valued the Soviet Union's assistance in these fields.

Also on 3 March, the four head delegates signed in Phnom Penh minutes of quadripartite cooperation in publication, printing and distribution of books.

CSO: 4200/586

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SOVIET-BUILT MACHINERY REPAIR STATION--Quang Nam-Danang Province recently inaugurated one of Vietnam's largest agricultural machinery repair stations built with Soviet assistance. The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam build a network of stations throughout the country to repair and maintain agricultural machinery. These stations will be equipped with (?electronic) equipment for repairing and maintaining agricultural machinery produced by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Soviet specialists at these stations help Vietnamese workers and engineers operate the sophisticated equipment and exchange experiences. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Feb 85 BK]

BA YI ON U.S.-JAPAN-PRC COLLUSION--The Ba Yi clandestine radio, broadcasting from China, in a 17 February short commentary on military collusion among China, the United States, and Japan, observed: No sooner had the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff left China than Tokyo quickly announced that the chief of Japan's Self-Defense Agency would visit China this fall. In addition, the (?chairman of Japan's Joint Staff Council) will also arrive in China this year. Also visiting China will be Admiral Watkins, chief of U.S. naval operations, and General Kelley, commandant of the U.S. Marines. Ba Yi radio stressed: The successive visits to China by many U.S. and Japanese military leaders prove that the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists are seeking to hitch China to their war chariot, that they are implacable enemies of the Chinese people. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

THAI CALL FOR NEGOTIATIONS--In an interview granted to the Thai weekly SU ANAKHOT on 21 February, General Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya, former assistant to the Thai Army commander, said that the ASEAN statement of military support to the Khmer reactionaries is a real burden to Bangkok because other ASEAN countries that are far away are unlikely to share the burden. Asked what Thai policy toward Vietnam should be, Gen Yot said Thailand should enter into talks with Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 25 Feb 85 BK]

PHILIPPINE, NEPALESE AMBASSADORS LEAVE--Hanoi, VNA, February 25--Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Philippines Juan B. Cruz, Jr. and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal Khadga Jit Baral have left here concluding their terms of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0815 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

METEO-HYDROLOGICAL PROTOCOL WITH PRK--Hanoi, VNA, February 26--A protocol on meteo-hydrologic cooperation for 1985 between Kampuchea and Vietnam was signed in Phnom Penh Monday. Signatories were Tran Van An, director of the Vietnamese General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, and Nuon Soreth, Kampuchean deputy minister of agriculture. Under the protocol, Vietnam will provide Kampuchea with meteorological and hydrologic equipment and help it train workers in this field. The Vietnamese delegation visited Kampuchea from Feb. 21-26. While there, it held talks with a Kampuchean meteo-hydrologic delegation on bilateral cooperation, and toured a number of meteorological and hydrologic establishments in Phnom Penh and Ta Keo. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

MEXICAN DAILY VOICES SUPPORT--Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 26--"The international community should use every means at its disposal to prevent China, a big country, from invading Vietnam," said the Mexican daily EL UNIVERSAL in a commentary on Feb. 16. After strongly denouncing China for using the genocidal Pol Pot clique to devastate Kampuchea and conducting a multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam alongside a land-grabbing war in the Vietnamese northern border areas, the paper went on: "Now, in face of the resounding victories of the allied armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam over its lackeys, China is vociferating the threat to launch a direct war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Peace has long been the ardent aspiration of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The colonialists and imperialists had imposed wars on them for decades. Therefore, they have again tabled a peace initiative at the recent 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries." "Mexico should join its voice and effort to the peace initiative aimed at preventing a new aggression against those countries which had been too heavily devastated by successive and prolonged wars," the paper said in conclusion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

DANISH DIPLOMAT LEAVES--Hanoi, VNA, February 26--Ulric Helweg-Larsen, charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Denmark to Vietnam, today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving for home for a new mission. The Vietnamese chairman had a cordial conversation with the Danish diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

SRV-INDONESIAN COOPERATION PRAISED--Dear friends, concerning the world's current events, today's NHAN DAN carries Thanh Tin's article entitled: Jakarta: A Strong, Wholesome Wind Is Blowing There," in connection with the second seminar of Vietnamese and Indonesian scientists, held from 18 through 20 February, in the Jakarta. The seminar tackled four major topics: the situation in the world and the Asian-Pacific region; the world economic situation; politico-economic situation in Southeast Asia; and Vietnamese-Indonesian relations in the present background. The article says that Indonesia, a country with over 160 million people living on 13,670 islands, large and small, covering an area of 2 million square kilometers, and sprawling under the intense heat of the equator and across a windy ocean, is offering its friendly arms in lasting cooperation with us. Wholesome winds of the times are bringing the people of the two countries close to each other. [From the press review] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Feb 85 OW]

SINO-THAI 'MILITARY COOPERATION'--According to the Voice of America on Tuesday [26 February], the Bangkok authorities are strengthening their military cooperation with Beijing. Deputy Commander of the Chinese Navy Fu Jini has been in Bangkok in the past few days to discuss this problem. Public opinion in some ASEAN member countries have expressed serious concern over the fact that Bangkok has been drawn into Beijing's orbit, causing confrontation with the three Indochinese countries and threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Feb 85]

INDOCHINA-USSR PUBLICATIONS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA March 1--Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union opened their Fourth Quadripartite Publication Conference in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning, reports SPK. The Kampuchean delegation is led by Chey Sophea, deputy minister of information, press, and culture, the Vietnamese delegation by Vu Khac Lien, deputy minister of culture, the Lao delegation by Somsri Desasomphou, deputy minister of culture, and the Soviet delegation led by Ivan Petrovich Korovkin, vice president of the state committee for publishing, printing, and book distribution. Presiding over the opening was Cheng Phon, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of information and culture. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 1 Mar 85]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISIT PRK--Hanoi VNA Feb 28--A delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union led by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, member of the state council and president of the union, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning to attend a national congress reviewing the Kampuchean Women's Emulation Movement. The delegation, guest of the Kampuchean Women's Association, was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Mrs Mean Saman, alternate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the association, and others. Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien and Mrs Ngo Dien were also present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Feb 85]

INDIAN GROUP CONDEMNS U.S., PRC--Hanoi VNA Feb 28--The All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization secretariat has condemned the United States and China for their sabotage of the three Indochinese countries' peace initiatives. In a statement, AIPSO also denounced the U.S. and China with continuing to support the reactionary Khmer groups against the People's Republic of Kampuchea [words indistinct] intensifying their campaign of hostile propaganda against Vietnam. The statement stressed that in spite of the well-meaning appeal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists are joining the Beijing ruling circles in supplying arms to the Kampuchean reactionary forces with the aim of overthrowing the legitimate Heng Samrin Government. The devilish alliance of Pol Pot, Son Sann and other reactionary Khmer groups is using Thailand as a jumping-off base for its armed intrusions into Kampuchea, the statement further said. The statement expressed regret that the ASEAN countries which are playing into the hands of Washington and Beijing have rejected the proposals of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers conference aimed at normalizing relations between the two groups of countries through peaceful negotiations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 28 Feb 85]

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S FUTURE VISIT--In his news conference in Jakarta on 26 February, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja pointed out that Indonesia is worried about China's role in Southeast Asia and increasing contacts between China and the United States, especially in the military field. On the Indonesian-Vietnamese relations and his coming visit, Minister Mokhtar stressed that since 1950, Indonesia has maintained good relations with Vietnam, and expressed the hope that his coming visit would enhance the cultural and economic cooperation and trade relations between the two nations. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Mar 85]

U.S. OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR HANOI--New York, 3 Mar (VNA)--An official of the U.S. National Security Council flew to Hanoi on 3 March for talks with the Vietnamese Government on boosting cooperation in the issue of the Americans missing in action during the Vietnam War. The U.S. Department of State said that Richard Childress' 3-day official tour was made following Vietnam's recent statement at the United Nations, and in other countries, expressing its readiness to further boost cooperation in the main issues concerning the two countries since the end of the late 10-year war. Childress was accompanied by Miss Ann Mills Griffiths, executive director of the All-Nation Federation of Families of Missing Prisoners of War. U.S. Department of State spokeswoman Kathleen Lang stated that "the main objective of the tour is the MIA's issue." She added that other issues concerning the two countries would also be discussed, including the U.S. proposal to authorize those still detained in reeducation camps in Vietnam to settle in the United States. Childress will also advance the U.S. request that Vietnam release William Mathers, an American tourist, who was arrested during his voyage in the vicinity of Vietnam's territorial waters. It was reported that the U.S. congressional delegation, headed by representative Stephen Solarz, during its visit to Hanoi in December last year, created a hope that Mathers might be released. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in Vietnamese to VNA Ho Chi Minh City 0125 GMT 5 Mar 85]

USSR AIDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM--Last year, the Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technique completed 40 research projects, including 16 on rice and 12 on subsidiary food crops. Four experimental planting programs have been carried out in 15 provinces, 50 districts, and hundreds of cooperatives scattered in all parts of the country. Under a joint Vietnam-USSR cooperation program, the institute has marked off more than 2,000 hectares for the experimental growing of many rice and other starch crops, including 9 species of rice, 18 of soybeans, 17 of vegetables, and 28 of oil-bearing plants. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 85]

CSO: 4200/586

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE ON PARTY, POLITICAL WORK IN COMBAT

BK230606 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Part one of Article by Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh: "Party and Political Work in Combat of Basic Units at the Northern Border" in the February 1985 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] Party and political work in combat is a very important task. Together with other tasks, it creates the greatest strength of primary units in their mission of defeating the land-grabbing acts of Beijing reactionaries at the northern border. The party and political work in combat of primary units encompasses several objectives, but only the question of forging the determination to fight is mentioned here. This is a major issue of party and political work.

We should not think of forging the determination to fight as simply the result of political education to enhance ideological knowledge. Determination to fight must be reflected in both knowledge and action throughout the time for preparing, organizing and conducting combat. Consequently, the party and political work must penetrate the military duty and other tasks to ensure combat and combat support and develop effectiveness in the political, ideological and organizational fields, giving troops not only high combat will and some technical and tactical knowledge but also some basis and conditions for steadily preserving the determination to fight and win.

Forging determination to fight thus constitutes a comprehensive task of high revolutionary and scientific character. From the recent combat realities at the northern border we can derive some main objectives for the party and political work of primary units in forging the determination to fight the land-grabbing enemy. First of all, we must intensively control, understand, and correctly evaluate the enemy in order to defeat him. This is a very important basis on which to forge the determination to fight and to build accurate combat projects.

Understanding and correctly evaluating the enemy is the primary responsibility of commanders and functional agencies and, at the same time, of all cadres and combatants. The paramount point of the party and political work is to make everybody--first of all cadres and party members, especially key cadres directly charged with the task of understanding the enemy situation--thoroughly

understand the viewpoints on assessing the enemy and comparing his forces with ours, specifically in the enemy's acts of grabbing land at our country's border.

The party and political work in primary units should enhance the political knowledge and responsibility of cadres, combatants, and party members who are directly charged with the task of studying and controlling the enemy situation. At the same time, the educational task must be intensified to make the party viewpoints thoroughly understood by each cadre and combatant so as to create a high level of similar views on the enemy situation among all units' members.

Only by firmly grasping the party viewpoints can we have the guidelines for avoiding errors in assessing the enemy and overemphasizing his strengths which lead us to hesitation or in exaggerating his weaknesses which causes us to underestimate the enemy. Only by grasping the enemy's tricks and characteristics can we overcome our weaknesses and develop our strengths in order to be inevitably victorious in our acts.

To assess the enemy is to defeat him. Thus, the highest requirement is to correctly evaluate the enemy. If we assess the enemy too high or too low, we will see only his strengths and not all his weaknesses. Such an assessment will impede the fulfillment of duty and normally lead to casualties.

The primary political duty of each basic combat unit is to defeat its direct combat objective. Consequently, the party and political work in basic units is to make cadres and combatants thoroughly understand the party viewpoints on evaluating the enemy. More importantly on this basis it must mobilize all people and seek every means to understand the enemy thoroughly as regards his units' designations, forces, organization, and use; the quality and number of commanding cadres; and the organization, weapons, equipment, combat capability, strong and weak points, and moral and political status of the enemy units.

To defeat the enemy, it is important to understand him in action, that is, to understand his tactical and combat maneuvers. This requirement is especially important to the cadres of all ranks in basic units because, in war, if we want to defeat the strategy of the aggressors, we must begin by defeating their combat and tactical maneuvers, and this is the immediate task of primary combat units.

In the land-grabbing war against our country's northern border, the enemy is very perfidious. Moreover, due to his successive defeats, he has frequently changed his combat and tactical maneuvers and even his strategic measures. If we fail to regularly and closely follow up and clearly analyze these changes, we will become passive in combat and perplexed in coping with the situation. However, if the party and political work stresses the need to mobilize cadres and combatants to stay close to the enemy in the course of combat, it will contribute to coping with any changes in the enemy's combat tactics or tactical plays and to examining and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of each particular play and will make it possible for us to contribute our opinions to our unit commander about ideological and organizational work and about effective countermeasures to foil the enemy's plays.

Thus, the party and political work of a grassroots-level combat unit with a combat conception of seeking to understand the enemy so as to fight him must be given great attention and be carried out in a flexible and creative manner. It is necessary for us to make thorough studies of our tasks and methods of countering the enemy's specific land-grabbing tricks and of each particular portion of work, each work link, and each task without [words indistinct].

The ability of a unit commander to be fully aware of the tasks assigned to his unit by its higher echelons and his determination and combat plans will constitute a firm basis for cultivating a will to fight. Fighting victoriously is the most important political task of a grassroots-level unit and is also an essential and daily requirement of party and political work of a grassroots-level unit while in combat.

Only when we fully realize our combat missions can we ensure a practical substance for our party work while in combat, thus contributing to our combat victories. Not only will we have to make every cadre and combatant fully aware of the common combat tasks of their units but also we will have to make everyone, especially those belonging to combat and combat-support units, aware of the specific tasks of their relevant units or elements--especially those with missions that may have a decisive impact on their (?combat effectiveness).

Although [words indistinct], unit commander with a combat plan and a will to fight must strive to execute successfully his plan. The combat plan of a unit commander and his will to fight must be regarded as the objective and a bright example for all the activities of cadres and combatants in the relevant unit.

In doing party and political work, we must firmly grasp this matter of fighting determination by educating, mustering and encouraging everyone to develop to the fullest the political, moral and material strength, upholding the [words indistinct] leadership of unit commanders [words indistinct].

In doing party work [words indistinct], we must help unit commanders to grasp firmly and execute fully the tasks and plans [words indistinct], must make unit commanders fully aware of [words indistinct] of their units, and must join with [words indistinct] in contributing actively to strengthening the will to fight of unit commanders [words indistinct].

(?In implementing our plan) on youth union and party work, not only will we have to make everyone fully aware of their tasks but we will also have to urge cadres and soldiers to uphold their sense of responsibility [words indistinct] develop their advantages, and translate the combat plans and determination of their unit commanders into the determination and actions of their entire units during the course of combat preparations and combat.

In doing party and political work, we must involve ourselves more deeply in the tasks regarding combat training and combat training forces if we are to make our active contributions to creating the most favorable conditions for the successful execution of unit commanders' plans. Therefore, understanding the combat tasks are very demanding and comprehensive and all cadres and combatants

must implement these tasks. We must see to it that everyone has confidence in success and knows what to do and how (?to obtain the best results of their units' plans).

In doing party and political work at grass-roots-level units, we must firmly grasp the watchwords: Construction must be carried out in support of combat and for the sake of combat; we carry out construction. These are a very scientific guiding conception; while doing party and political work at grass-roots-level combat units, we must grasp this firmly if we are to provide good training to troops and carry out unit building.

We must make every cadre and combatant fully aware that the most important purpose of unit building and training is to service combat requirements and to achieve combat victories. Party and political work as well as other tasks are all aimed at creating a fighting strength capable of frustrating all the enemy's land-grabbing maneuvers and enabling relevant units to fulfill in a most satisfactory manner all missions assigned them by higher echelons.

In training, party and political work must be carried out in such a way that it can develop its effect and that, together with other activities, it can help the carrying out of training in accordance with relevant units' combat tasks and requirements.

It is necessary to combine general training with special training (?such as training soldiers to fire machineguns) as already planned by unit commanders and their higher echelons. We must train units in combat tactics according to their assigned missions and must stick to any particular combat tactics required. Every time there is a troop replacement, we must provide refresher training to the newcomers so they can understand their tasks and combat tactics and can use proficiently all types of weapons on hand.

As the enemy always changes combat tactics, to defeat them, we must train our soldiers well in all ordinary combat tactics so they can foil the enemy's combat maneuvers.

At grass-roots-level combat units, we concentrate on providing training to and urging cadres and combatants to firmly grasp and master all kinds of weapons, means, equipment on hand [words indistinct] and to (?maintain these things well) in combat. Meanwhile, we must also show cadres and combatants the characteristics, efficiency, and use of various kinds of weapons and military equipment used by the enemy so that when in combat they can seize these things from the enemy to fight the enemy. Especially, we must strive to avoid the practice of firing indiscriminately and inaccurately as well as the incorrect handling of weapons and weapons that may result in unnecessary losses.

In the course of training, party and political work must be concentrated on instilling into soldiers a sense of strictly observing (?military) discipline and the orders of their unit commanders, trying to make soldiers understand that observing discipline and orders are a matter concerning the nature and traditions of our armed forces and a factor that can generate the strength needed to implement all assigned missions successfully. No one is allowed to

leave the battleground unless ordered. All oral combat orders must be strictly observed and all difficulties must be resolutely overcome without hesitation.

An urgent problem for grass-roots-level combat units operating along the border is that they must pay greatest attention to caring for the spiritual and material life of (?their members). This is also a content that [words indistinct] must be adequately implemented and made into patterns [words indistinct] the policies of the state and party [words indistinct] to increase confidence in socialist construction [words indistinct] our people have achieved and the difficulties that all our party members, people and soldiers must strive to overcome.

We must ensure [words indistinct] for soldiers. At the same time, we must uphold the role of party organizations, the responsibility of commanders, and promote the knowledge and mastery of large numbers of cadres and combatants in order to constantly improve their living conditions, take care of their meals [words indistinct] creating a good and optimistic combat life for troops.

In training and construction, we must firmly grasp the central task of building a contingent of grass-roots-level cadres because these cadres directly implement [words indistinct]. These cadres are commanding personnel of squad and platoon leaders and higher. At the same time, we must also pay attention to building the contingent of political cadres in primary units. In building the contingents of commanding cadres of all ranks we must pay attention to their willpower, quality and ability in line with the combat requirements. We must comprehensively train cadres [words indistinct] comply with [words indistinct] enabling the cadres of primary units to fulfill their assigned duties.

Commanding cadres should be forged in combat realities and should be assigned in sufficient numbers to [words indistinct] or are employed not according to their specialities so that their ability cannot be developed.

Together with the local authorities, we must contribute to building the positions of people's warfare and develop the combined strength in each area to defeat both the land-grabbing war and the multifaceted war of sabotage by the enemy. Fighting against the Beijing reactionaries' land-grabbing war is the duty of all people, soldiers and party members.

The northern borderline is the area in which we must directly cope with the enemy daily and hourly. The people nationwide must give assistance to the frontline soldiers, who in turn must make the greatest effort to create the combined strength in each locality to defeat the enemy. This is the basis of all victories.

The party and political work must make all cadres and soldiers realize profoundly that creating the combined strength in each locality is to develop our fundamental strength to defeat all enemy maneuvers. At the same time, it also creates invincible strength for the long and fierce match of force with an enemy that has numerous soldiers and weapons.

CSO: 4209/256

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN MARKS SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK200252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Feb 85

[NHAN DAN 18 February editorial: "Fine Development of SRV-PRK Special Relations"]

[Text] The SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation has been in effect for exactly 6 years. Signed in the spring of 1979 on the occasion of the official friendship visit to the PRK of our party and state delegation led by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, this historical document marked a new stage of glorious development of the special relationship between the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

Realities obtained in the implementation of the treaty show that this document has been and is the firm basis and vigorous source of moving forces for the promotion of the revolutionary cause of each country and the consolidation of the position and strength of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

Looking back at this glorious milestone of the spring of 1975, we are so proud of the extraordinary efforts and [words indistinct] of the revived Cambodian people and of the amazingly substantial results of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two countries.

On the occasion marking the anniversary of the signing of the SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, good news has come to us: The PRK Revolutionary Armed Forces, in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, recently won great victories, smashing many bases of the Khmer reactionaries along the Thai-Cambodian border, putting over 5,000 enemy troops out of action and seizing a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, war means and food. These victories are the latest proof of the unrelenting advance of the Cambodian revolution and the strength of the solidarity of the peoples of the three fraternal countries on this peninsula.

Through the 6-year implementation of the SRV-PRK treaty [words indistinct] relations between our two countries have developed (?in every aspect), both quantitatively and qualitatively. In our two countries, the true friendship and close militant solidarity between the two peoples have manifested and are manifesting vividly and profoundly in all domains and among all echelons and sectors. Meanwhile, all agreements have been implemented satisfactorily by the two sides.

The PRK Revolutionary Armed Forces, in ever closer and more effective coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, have repeatedly dealt heavy blows to the Khmer reactionary remnants, thus weakening and wearing them out day by day. The rapid growth of the PRK revolutionary army has ensured the country's revival, creating favorable conditions for the Vietnamese Army volunteers to make three partial withdrawals over the past years.

Vietnam, though still faced with numerous hardships and difficulties, has sent large quantities of material relief to the Cambodian survivors of genocide, helping them stave off famine and disease and restoring their national economy.

In recent years, along with reviving their country, the Cambodian people have constantly expanded their all-round cooperation with our people, thus helping develop the economies of both countries. This cooperation has been placed in the plans of the two governments and has developed increasingly under the forms of cooperation among all echelons, sectors, provinces, cities and establishments.

In 1984, besides continuing to complete the remaining projects, Vietnam helped the PRK survey, design, and build many new ones, including those supporting agricultural production, production of consumer goods, and social and cultural activities. Last year, the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries increased by 10 percent and between various sister provinces by 20 percent.

Upholding the spirit of proletarian internationalism, many groups of Vietnamese experts are working closely with Cambodian cadres and people, contributing actively to the construction and defense of the country. The 1985 agreement on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation and aid between the two governments was signed recently to consolidate further and to develop bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance.

Marking the anniversary of the signing of the SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, our people are highly elated at the glorious development of close, fraternal friendship and the substantial results of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

In furtherance of this treaty, the two peoples have advanced the revolutions in their respective countries, increasing the strength of the three Indochinese countries and actively contributing to marking Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability.

Our people are sincerely grateful to the Cambodian people for the vigorous support and timely and valuable assistance given to the revolutionary cause of Vietnam. We would like to extend our most affectionate and deepest sentiments to the fraternal people of Cambodia and wish them, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, many new and greater achievements in the struggle to build and defend their country.

The past 6 years constitute a new stage in the relationships between Vietnam and Cambodia and among Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation; the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; and joint statement of the Vientiane summit conference of the three countries are documents of historical significance in the process of development of the especially brilliant and loyal friendship and militant solidarity among the three nations. The strength of that solidarity is an important factor in the victory of our three countries' revolutionary undertakings.

All dark schemes of the hostile forces have been frustrated and will certainly be frustrated. Strengthening their fraternal friendship and special relations of all-round cooperation, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are constantly advancing to score new and ever greater achievements in the revolutionary undertakings [words indistinct].

CSO: 4209/256

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH LETTER READ AT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

OW282114 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Feb 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's papers frontpage a report on the recent conference in Hue City, Binh Tri Thien Province, by the People's Court Sector to review its tasks in 1984 and discuss the orientation and tasks for 1985.

The conference enthusiastically listened to the reading of a letter to the judicial sector from Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Chairman Truong Chinh commended the achievements scored by the judicial sector in 1984 and expressed the hope that in 1985 the sector would contribute to properly implementing the two strategic tasks. He stressed the need for the sector to develop the spirit of initiative, positiveness, and creativeness in all its activities; to grasp the socioeconomic, security, and national defense tasks; to coordinate more closely with the control, public security, and judiciary sectors and others; to further improve the court's work; to cooperate with the judiciary sector in actively consolidating and perfecting the court's organization; and to implement the key task of training and fostering cadres and building a clean, steady, and strong judicial sector.

CSO: 4209/263

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON ENHANCING ROLE OF WOMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 24 December 1984, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on developing the role and capabilities of women in the building and protection of the socialist fatherland.

The resolution affirmed:

In past years, under the leadership of the party and the great care of the government, and owing to the education and motivation of the Federation of Women and other popular groups, the various social strata of working women have quickly grown and contributed enormously to the victories of our nation. Women are a very important socialist production force, taking 46 percent of the working force in the state economy area and 60 percent in the collective economy area. Most noteworthy, women account from 70 to 80 percent of the working force directly assigned to production and to infrastructural tasks in the agricultural, industrial, manufacturing of staple commodities, small industry, handicraft, commerce, health, cultural and educational, sectors. Fifty-eight percent of cadres possessing a secondary education background and 31 percent having college background are women. Overcoming countless difficulties in production and life, the working women, with their spirit of collective self-determination and their unshakeable willpower, have consistently struggled for and greatly contributed to the accomplishment of the two strategic missions of building and protecting the socialist fatherland.

However, the development of the role and capabilities of women has not been given enough attention. Many important and urgent issues directly related to the creation of favorable conditions for women to bring their immense abilities to the immediate and future development of society have not received sufficient attention.

To develop the role and capabilities of women in production and in social activities, in economic and government management, and in the building of a new life, a new culture, and a new socialist human being in order to contribute to the accomplishment of the economic and social objectives defined by the party, the Council of Ministers has ordered the execution of the following tasks:

To launch a revolutionary movement of women aiming at carrying out the party's and government's policies; to appropriately assign and use, to form, train and

protect working women; to enhance the role of women in economic, governmental and social management; to care about the health and lives of women and children, and to assist in home economics; to enhance the leadership role of the state in women activities and to develop the role of the Vietnamese Federation of Women.

The Council of Ministers indicated that the execution of the above resolution requires great and consistent efforts and close coordination between government agencies and popular groups, primarily the Federation of Women, in order to achieve the people's revolution and the liberation of women.

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CSO: 4209/213

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI HOLDS IDEOLOGICAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW271001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The standing committee of the Hanoi municipal party committee has recently held an enlarged conference to review its ideological work in 1984 and define the guidelines for its ideological work in 1985.

Under the circumstances in which the economy and livelihood are still fraught with difficulties, the Hanoi party organization, making great efforts in its ideological work, has adhered to the party's and state's policies and resolutions in organizing many propaganda and education drives which are rich in content, lively, and adaptable to all kinds of occasions. By doing so, they have succeeded in motivating cadres, party members, and people of all strata to remain united, of one mind, and confident in the leadership of the party Central Committee and the municipal party committee, and to eagerly emulate one another in productive labor, in practicing thrift, in accomplishing the capital's political tasks, and in contributing to nation-building and national defense.

However, Hanoi's ideological work still fails to meet the requirements of its revolutionary objectives. In general, ideological work is not sufficiently responsive and not sufficiently militant; the contingent of ideological-work cadres is still weak and inadequate; and its material bases and facilities are still poor and backward.

After advancing some requirements that should be met by the Hanoi party organization in ideological work in 1985, the conferees held discussions and set forth measures designed to strengthen leadership in ideological work in all party committee echelons and mass organizations, primarily at the grassroots level; stress the implementation of measures aimed at respecting and protecting the people's right to collective mastery; further foster ideological-work cadres; improve material-technical bases; and enhance the quality of the municipality's mass media.

CSO: 4209/259

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

THAI BINH PARTY MEETING--The Thai Binh provincial party committee recently held a conference to study the resolution of the Seventh CPV Central Committee Plenum, to review 1984 work, and to discuss guidelines for 1985 socioeconomic development. In 1985, the provincial party committee will concentrate on determining a correct economic structure and managerial mechanism, carrying out planning work, building material bases, and resolving the cadre issue. The conference discussed numerous measures to develop agriculture, comprehensively, to achieve a rice yield of 7 metric tons per hectare, to increase subsidiary food crop output, and to boost annual grain production to 560,000-600,000 metric tons, an increase of 49,000-89,000 metric tons over 1984. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85 BK]

BUDDHIST LEADER'S FUNERAL--Hanoi, VNA, February 25--The funeral of the Most Venerable Thich The Long, vice chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church Central Committee, was solemnly held in Ha Nam Ninh Province (south of Hanoi) today. It was attended by delegations of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council of the government's Commission for Religious Affairs, the Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics, the Vietnam Evangelical Church, of the Buddhist organizations of Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Haiphong, and the Provinces of Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, head of the funeral committee, read the funeral oration saying that "the Vietnamese Communist Party, state highly valued his contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause as well as to the international Buddhist movement for peace and solidarity among Buddhist believers and people in the world. [quotation marks as received] The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, State Council President Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sent wreaths to the funeral of Superior Bonze Thich The Long. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

TRUNG SISTERS' UPRISING ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 25--A mass rally was solemnly held here today at the temple dedicated to the Trung sisters by the People's Committee and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of the Hai Ba Trung Precinct of Hanoi (named after the Trung sisters) to mark the 1945th anniversary of the uprising led by Trung Trac and Trung Nhi against Chinese

domination. It was attended by representatives of the Hanoi party and people's committees and thousands of Hanoians. Addressing the meeting, Pham Hong Lien, vice chairman of the People's Committee of the Hai Ba Trung Precinct, recalled the Vietnamese people's resounding historical victory over the Chinese feudalists in 40 A.D. which helped restore the national independence and opened the glorious history of resistance of the nation against foreign domination. After the meeting, the flower offerings were made to the memory of the two national heroines. On this occasion, a wrestling contest, a martial art performance and an art performance were held at the temple in commemoration of the Trung sisters. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0822 GMT 26 Feb 85 OW]

TV STATION COMMISSIONED--Kien Giang Province, the second Mekong Delta province to have a television station, has just commissioned its own television station. The 500-watt television station was built with local funds. During the station's installation and experimental broadcasts, with assistance from the central radio and television research institute, the engineers, cadres and workers of the station's technical section made many technical improvements to the transmitter and antenna, thereby helping stabilize the broadcasts, which can be received within a radius of nearly 100 km. The station's cadres and editors have succeeded in including nearly 2/3 of the local programs in the daily broadcasts. In addition, the Kien Giang radio and television station has built two television relay stations in Ha Tien and Phu Quoc Districts which further strengthen the intensity of the broadcasts for all viewers across the province. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Feb 85 OW]

MILITARY-POLITICAL INSTITUTE--On 12 February the Military-Political Institute held a solemn ceremony to receive the rotating banner awarded by the SRV Council of Ministers. On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense's Emulation Council, Senior General Le Trong Tan handed over the banner to the institute. He commended the institute for its achievements in the 1984 emulation movement. The senior general stressed: Graduates who have been assigned to teach at various military schools are members of the political cadres contingent. They must maintain the quality and knowledge of tactical and operational cadres. In addition to carrying out their teaching at schools, they must acquire more knowledge on specialized subjects and know how to teach satisfactorily. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 15 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/256

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INDUSTRY TO SERVE AGRICULTURE, CONSUMERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strengthen Key Heavy Industry Installations to Serve Agriculture and Consumer Goods Industries"]

[Text] The Central Committee's 7th Plenum resolution regarding the direction and tasks of the 1985 economic social plan clearly indicated: "We must consider the battle for agricultural production as first and foremost in the production of food and grain. We must further expand the production of domestic consumer goods and export goods while strengthening key heavy industry installations to serve agriculture and consumer goods industries, to assure the national development of our agricultural and industrial structures, so that industry becomes more and more supportive of agriculture by producing consumer goods and export goods."

Such is the correct direction for the development of heavy industry mentioned in the Fifth Party Congress and the Central Committee's attending resolutions, which is the direction to follow not only for 1985 but also for many years to come. We consider agriculture as the foremost battlefield, that is why we must pay more attention to the development of industry to serve agriculture, including the processing industry, consumer goods industry and heavy industry. Industry is responsible for serving agriculture, for encouraging the comprehensive and robust development of agriculture so as to enable it to create greater resources in the starting phase of socialist industrialization. In its development agriculture will in turn stimulate the development of industry and increase the volume of export goods.

We must strengthen key heavy industries such as machinery, electricity, coal, cement and fertilizer because the products of these installations are machines and labor equipment, energy, raw materials and fuels which are the daily sources of supply for agriculture and consumer goods industries. Considerable efforts were made to strengthen heavy industries in 1984, but there remains a large gap between the needs and the progress achieved. What should be remembered is that production of most essential products such as coal and electricity have not attained planned objectives or only barely passed them, while the quantity used up in the production process and in consumer utilization far exceeded output, thus creating a permanently tense situation in energy demand. Generally speaking, chemical fertilizer and insecticide are in great

shortage. The production of small machinery and accessories has not been able to satisfy the need for new equipment and repair by agriculture and consumer goods industries.

Our great difficulty lies in the fact that the physical and technical facilities of our economy are still weak while at present we are in a difficult situation regarding energy, supplies and foreign exchange. To overcome these difficulties we need time. Yet right at this moment we must be determined, in spite of inadequate food production, to make sacrifices and put aside savings, to realize socialist industrialization, by primarily channeling appropriate investments into a number of heavy industries, enabling them to satisfy the development needs of a comprehensive industrial base, including both a variety of processing industries and a multipurpose light industry. We have been, we are, and we will be continuing in this effort. And in fact, in recent years, we have begun to put to use a number of key industries (in part or in whole) thus increasing considerably our production capacity. However, in order to strengthen the key heavy industries, we should not think only of building new facilities, but must first think of in-depth investment to fully utilize existing and potential production capacities. These capacities, for a variety of reasons, are still being greatly wasted. More than a few plants are only running at just over half capacity, while others have completed building but cannot be put into operation due to inconsistent construction. Productivity, quality and efficiency are action slogans directly applicable to our entire economic system, to all production industries, starting with key heavy industries. This is because the productivity, quality and efficiency of these industries would certainly stimulate and enhance those of other industries.

If coal and electricity were supplied a little better, if fertilizer and insecticide were produced a little more, if a number of supplies, accessories and raw materials such as cement, iron and steel were not in such shortage as at present, it is certain that conditions would be more favorable for the development of agriculture, consumer goods, construction and transport. All these indicate the key role and great responsibility of heavy industry; they also point out that if other economic sectors--especially agriculture and consumer goods--wish to serve again, they must develop on their own to the utmost so as to create accumulated resources for heavy industry. Until now not enough attention has been given to heavy industries regarding the conditions for production as well as the welfare of workers. Strengthening key heavy industries to serve agriculture and consumer industry is the responsibility of the whole country, of all sectors and all localities.

The 7th session, 8th meeting of the National Assembly approved the 1985 state plan which, compared to 1984, will increase output of electricity by 9 percent, coal by 15 percent, phosphate fertilizer by 10 percent, and cement by 9 percent. Particularly for the machinery industry, the primary responsibility is to produce accessories and repair machinery in the service of agriculture and industries including electricity, coal, textiles, transport and communications, production of small and middle size equipment for food grain and food processing, while consumer machinery production is to be increased.

Especially we must by all means and with the greatest effort further increase coal production. In order to realize the objectives of the plan, in light of the Central Committee's 6th and 7th resolutions, heavy industries are responsible for the implementation of comprehensive measures, from the rearrangement of the entire production, the reorganization of management, to the correct application of the party and the government's new policies, to mobilize every base organization, to encourage collective mastery, initiative and creativity, to exploit all resources and abilities, to struggle for the attainment of high productivity, quality and efficiency in production. Heavy industries, with primary support for agriculture and consumer goods production, must live up accordingly to their key role, to contribute to new changes in economic-social situations, and to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/170

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RESOLUTION ON THE 1985 ECONOMIC-SOCIAL PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Resolution signed by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, implementing Article 83 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

After having examined the Council of Ministers' report on the application of the economic-social plan for the year 1984 and the direction and tasks for the 1985 plan;

After having heard presentations from the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, the Council of Nationalities, other standing committees and suggestions from members of the National Assembly,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Council of Ministers' report on the realization of the 1984 economic-social plan, and the direction and tasks for 1985.

2. To approve the 1985 economic-social plan, with the following essential objectives:

--Gross social product to increase 6.5 percent over 1984

--Value of total industrial output to increase 6.7 percent over 1984

--Total volume of domestic transportation of goods to increase 7 percent in tonnage and 3 percent in ton/kilometer

--Value of export goods to increase 11 percent over 1984

--Production of food grain (paddy rice); 19 million tons

--Food grain delivery to the state 4.2 million tons (per collection year)

--Planting area for long term industrial plants to increase 12.6 percent over 1984

--Planting area for short term industrial plants to increase 32 percent over 1984

--Hogs to increase 8 percent over 1984

--Buffalos and oxen to increase 6 percent over 1984

--Land reclamation area to be equal to 1984

--New forest planting area to be equal to 1984

--Population to move to new economic zones: 180,000 people

--Timber production (trunk timber volume) to increase 6 percent over 1984

--Fish production to increase 4 percent over 1984

--Electricity production to increase 9 percent over 1984

--Clean coal production to increase 14 percent over 1984

--Phosphate fertilizer production to increase 10 percent over 1984

--Cement production to increase 12.7 percent over 1984

--Cloth production to increase 9 percent over 1984

--Paper production to increase 12 percent over 1984

--Sugar production to increase 12 percent over 1984

Number of new students to be recruited for training:

--University and college students to increase 2 percent over 1984

--Technical workers to increase 14 percent over 1984

--Number of high school students at the beginning of the school year: 12 million

--Publications to increase 14 percent over 1984

Reduction of population growth to 2 percent

3. To make the Council of Ministers responsible for the application of policies and effective measures to realize and improve the mechanism of economic management in line with resolution directives of the Central Committee's 6th and 7th Plenums. The Council is responsible for the development of collective mastery of the people, of initiatives of different sectors, echelons and base organizations, it should thoroughly exploit the four resources, fully utilize land and labor, sea and forest, as well as existing industries,

physical and technical facilities, benefit from the weather and climate, and take precautions against inclement weather. The Council should improve its task of leadership and management, based on democratic centralization, to mobilize the entire nation's total potential, to enhance the economic situation and the quality of life, to reinforce national security, to carry out our international duties, to successfully realize the 1985 state plan, to complete the 5-year plan 1981-85 and to prepare for the 5-year plan 1986-1990.

The Council of Ministers and its agencies are responsible for the study of suggestions and recommendations of the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, the Council of Nationalities, the other Standing Committees and members of the National Assembly, to complement the policies and measures to supervise the implementation of the state plan and the national budget.

4. To call on the people and combatants of Vietnam to exemplify their determination to realize self-help and self-improvement, to engage in productive labor, to practice thriftiness in business and to increase labor productivity, to enhance quality and effectiveness in business and service production; to live sane, healthy, diligent, thrifty and civilized lives, to consistently struggle against the vices of society, to be always on the alert, to strongly defend the northern frontier, to defeat the multifaceted war of attrition of the Beijing hegemonists, collaborators of American imperialism and other reactionary forces, to emulate each other in the completion and surpassing of the 1985 state plan, thus achieving greater success in the task of building socialism and of defending the Vietnam fatherland and socialism, offering their performances to the great celebrations of 1985.

5. To entrust the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, the Council of Nationalities, and other Standing Committees of the National Assembly, with the responsibility of assisting the National Assembly and the State Council to tightly supervise the sectors and echelons in the realization of the 1985 economic-social plan's objectives as approved by the National Assembly.

The members of the National Assembly are responsible for the mobilization of government agencies, business cooperatives, collective production teams and all strata of the people to emulate each other in productive labor, to practice thriftiness, to accomplish their duty towards the state and to bring about the people's supervision over the activities of government agencies.

This resolution has been approved by the 7th session, 8th meeting of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the 27th of December 1984.

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CSO: 4209/172

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NGHE TINH, HA BAC MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Expand the Commercial Network, Rearrangement of Goods in Nghe Tinh, Reduce the Bottleneck and Failure of Industrial and Commercial Tax Collection in Ha Bac"]

[Text] Together with distribution at the district level, Nghe Tinh Province has structured market management step by step, starting with linking market management to expansion of the socialist commercial network.

Regarding state commercial enterprises, presently throughout the province there are five wholesale companies under provincial management, 28 district and municipal companies, 99 special business stores, 80 comprehensive regional stores, 39 restaurants, and 110 sale outlets serving food and drinks. In the City of Vinh, the restaurant service company has stores and counters at all industrial and heavy traffic areas such as Ben Thuy, Cua Bac, Cua Nam, Nga Sau, Truong Thai, and Quang Trung. A number have 24-hour service as at Cua Bac restaurant. The repair service at Nghe Tinh having been weak for quite a time, now has 15 stores mostly located in Vinh City. Its services range from auto repairs to barber and tailor shops. Nghe Tinh also has 23 district buying and selling cooperative stores, 635 precinct and village stores, and 200 hamlet counters and 80 market counters. Compared to 1984, in 1985 the socialist commercial network increased 20 percent in buying and 40 to 45 percent in sales.

The commercial sector, together with the finance and industrial-commercial tax sectors has registered, managed, and rearranged lines of goods, contracting a number of skilled merchants to work for state commercial enterprises and trade cooperatives. Nghe Tinh has also investigated the transfer to production work of a number of small trade households which have engaged in handicrafts, and has transferred 3,827 such households to production, including 528 households engaged in trade, more than 1,000 in the restaurant business and 2,000 in the service business. Vinh City alone has transferred 1,300 private trade households and is strengthening the management of 14 lines of state monopoly goods. Three lines of goods, namely cigarettes, Western medicine, and clothing are being completely controlled by state enterprises and trade cooperatives in both wholesale and retail operations. The federation of pharmaceutical firms has added a sales outlet at the Vinh market so customers do not have to buy outside medicine which may be counterfeit or out of date.

Ha Bac is a market on the outside of the Hanoi capital area, with several large communication intersections on route 1A with Ba Bac Giang and Ba Bac Ninh municipalities, Tu Son and Lang Giang cities and several cities located on other inter-provincial routes. Besides the tasks of management and tax collection of fixed trade business households, there are problems regarding the transportation management of goods, which influences the control of local agricultural products such as peanuts, tobacco, tea buds, and garlic for exports. The different agencies including security, banking, taxation and market management have been coordinated to strengthen the collection of industrial and agricultural taxes linked to management of the free market. The tax agency initiated a campaign from now till the lunar new year to adjust business tax collection, to apply new level of tax collection to households which independently increased selling prices and obtained excessive average per capita revenue; the agency will focus its effort to complete collection of the 1985 patent tax; to inspect the application of business trade and service by laws regulating the fixed business households, in cooperation with local market management, to supervise the markets and communications points where goods are being centralized. Lists of five lines of goods off limits to private businesses and professions are publicly posted at free markets and regularly inspected; appropriate punitive measures are being applied to violators. Adjustment of the tax rate is linked to the reform of agriculture and trade, so as to apply the proper tax index to each category of business, and encourage private individuals to transfer to production, repair service or work at collective economic organizations. At Bac Giang municipality, prior to reform the tax level was 1.4 million dong per month; it is now 2.3 million. The entire province has controlled and collected taxes from more than 2,000 households newly engaged in business; the adjusted tax level has increased 47.3 percent. The number of households paying the patent tax at level 1 and 2 increased 2.4 percent over last year; compared to the total number of business traders, these households occupy 32 percent (in 1983 only 12.5 percent) including 40 percent in Bac Giang municipality, nearly 25 percent in Bac Ninh municipality and 25.5 percent in Tien Son District.

Ha Bac is pressing for collection of taxes linked to price stabilization and market management. Compared to before, there is a net reduction in the incidence of tax bottlenecks, collection failures, dealings in incorrectly declared goods and doing business without registration.

9320

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON INTEGRATING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] On 14 December 1984, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on integrating economic activities aiming at the following: To implement a change in economic planning by giving basic units more leverage in production and business, and by formulating and integrating plans from the base units up; to enhance the efficiency of the method of economic integration between production and business units in order to develop the potential of each unit and of the whole economy, to overcome material difficulties, and to provide favorable conditions to meet the state plans; to rearrange production and business sectors aiming at upward progress and large-scale production, at a system of economic accounting, and at the implementation of a system of socialist business enterprise; and in an initial step, to institutionalize the policy of integrated economic activities in order to serve as a basis to provide guidance to basic units, sectors and localities for their correct compliance, to bring about concrete advantages, and to deter mistakes and deviation as well as to enhance the responsibilities of the various management levels in their leadership.

The decision contained 12 points pertaining to the scope, principles and context of economic integration; forms of organization and planning economic integration; product price lists, distribution of profits, product consumption, and discipline in economic contracting... in economic integration. The decision also stipulated responsibilities of sectors and localities in the implementation of integrated economic activities.

9458

CSO: 4209/213

19 March 1985

AGRICULTURE

NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BENEFITS BEN TRE

OW281822 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 28 -- Rice output in the southern province of Ben Tre last year increased by nearly 100,000 tons, 16,000 more people got jobs, 5,000 more hectares were put under coconut planting and 4,000 hectares marked off for fish and shrimp rearing.

These achievements have been obtained thanks to the new allocation of management responsibilities to the districts in line with the government policy of building the district into an allround developed economic unit.

Ben Tre has seven districts, a provincial town and a population of 1.1 million. Besides rice cultivation it has a long tradition of coconut growing and many old crafts such as sugar and fish sauce making. On the basis of an overall plan of the province, the different services and specialized branches have assigned detailed responsibilities together with the technical means and capital to the districts which, in turn, gave concrete assignments to each village.

For instance, the agricultural service has allocated the agricultural materials stations, stock-breeding farms, plant and animal protection stations, fodder processing establishments and tractor teams.

The food service has assigned to the districts the responsibility in the purchase of food, the supply of materials, the control of the market, the operation of the rice husking mills, the transport and communications service has allocated all the boats of less than 60 tons in tonnage and all the buses, etc.

This has brought about a marked improvement of the socio-economic situation in Ben Tre in 1984. The quotas for food production, stock-breeding, industrial crops, seafoods and aquaculture, export, etc. were all fulfilled or exceeded the 1983 level.

Before the application of the new management mechanism trade service of Ben Tre could never purchase more than 6,000 tons of pigs from the peasants. Last year, it bought more than 9,600 tons. Food procurement

to the state was 4,000 tons above quota and sugar purchases increased by 54,000 tons.

The new management system has also helped the districts promote the socialist transformation of private commerce and enhanced the control of the market, price, money and the flow of commodities.

CSO: 4200/490

19 March 1985

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER 10 DAYS REVIEWED

CW021142 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Friends, following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production over the past 10 days.

By the end of February, over 1,577 million hectares of the winter-spring rice had been cultivated countrywide, with over 900,000 hectares in the north, and more than 676,000 hectares in the south--an increase of more than 200,000 hectares over the corresponding period last year. However, some 170,000 hectares remain to be cultivated to meet this year's target.

Many southern provinces have fulfilled and even overfulfilled the plan norms, with the Mekong provinces in particular scoring better. However, the eastern Nam Bo provinces, with a slow cultivation pace, have not yet fulfilled the plan norms.

The early winter-spring rice has blossomed in nearly 200,000 hectares, including the nearly 100,000 hectares already harvested. The rice yields in the harvested paddies exceed 30 quintals per hectare.

In the north, last week's cold weather--with temperatures on some days dipping below 15 degrees centigrades--further slowed the pace of cultivation of the spring rice.

An Agriculture Ministry report says that by the end of February, the northern provinces and municipalities had completed cultivation on about 94 percent of the plan norm.

The provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Hai Hung, and the Haiphong Municipality have basically completed the cultivation of the spring rice, and are taking full advantage of the remaining rice seedlings to increase the cultivated acreage. However, some lingering difficulties and the late cultivation habit have left the provinces of Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac and the mountain provinces with large uncultivated areas. Those localities are devoting their efforts to accelerating cultivation in early March.

So far, nearly 350,000 hectares of vegetables, secondary, and industrial crops have been cultivated countrywide, an increase of more than 100,000 hectares

over the corresponding period last year. But the corn area is still only 16.7 percent of the plan norm; sweet potatoes, 56.3 percent; and manioc, 19 percent. The industrial-crop area, though showing an increase of 17 percent over last year, is just 20 percent of the plan norm.

The northern mountain provinces are continuing to harvest manioc. Compared with previous years, the pace of harvesting and consumption of manioc is faster. The provinces of Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, and Thanh Hoa are stepping up their pace of harvesting manioc; meanwhile, they are expanding the processing of manioc in localities and striving to rapidly free the soil for the next manioc crop.

Taking advantage of the rainfall, the southern provinces are stepping up the cultivation of secondary and industrial crops, and are striving to complete the cultivation of secondary and food plants for the spring crop.

Noteworthy is the fact that rice pests have been ravaging the winter-spring rice in some areas. In the south leaf rollers, stem borers, and rice blast are still ravaging the late winter-spring rice. Though the extent of ravaging is not great, the pest should be promptly detected and controlled.

Rice blast has appeared in some northern provinces. The gloomy weather, with little, sporadic sunshine, is favorable for the development of rice blast. The localities with that plant disease should regularly check their rice paddies, and should guide peasants in time to stop using nitrogenous fertilizer so as to prevent rice blast proliferation. In addition, rice leaf beetles, which had affected rice seedlings, are continuing their ravages on rice plants. Those localities with rice leaf beetles should launch scoop-netting drives to check their development over larger areas.

Dear friend, a notice by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology says the weather is getting warmer next week, with some sunny days favorable for agricultural production. All localities should devote their efforts to doing well the following major tasks.

The northern provinces should devote their efforts to completing the cultivation of the spring rice in the first week of March, and then quickly shift to tending and protecting the rice, with attention paid to [passage indistinct].

CSO: 4209/263

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES PEOPLE TO PLANT MORE COTTON FOR TEXTILES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] In execution of resolutions issued by the party and the state, and in conjunction with efforts to boost grain and food production, localities in the whole country have launched a "movement to plant mulberry and raise silkworms, and to plant cotton for textiles," aiming at satisfying locally part of the people's needs in cotton for clothing. Planting cotton for textiles is indeed an old, traditional skill of our people. Even in the previous period of resistance, the people in certain areas have already planted enough cotton for their clothing.

After 30 years of war, cotton planting has disappeared in many localities. Subsequent to the liberation of the south, the country was reunified, and the party and government saw to it that the skill be restored. Up to now, the national cotton planting area exceeds 17,000 hectares, of which mountainous provinces in the north share the larger part, and the rest scattered in coastal provinces and in the highlands. Most cotton planting areas are made up by small plots planted by family members who can satisfy their own needs in textile for clothing.

Many localities which are traditionally experienced in cotton planting have taken appropriate measures to encourage it, such as trading fabrics or trading commodities for cotton with cotton planters. Due to this, the popular movement to plant cotton has unceasingly developed and some localities made significant progress. Many people's farms of cotton for textiles became models. The provinces of Son La, Lai Chau, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Son Binh were the leaders of the cotton for textiles movement in the northern provinces. Son La was the province having the best developed and most solid popular movement of cotton for textiles. In 1983, the whole province planted nearly 3,000 hectares of dispersed cotton, harvested over 1,000 tons of cotton and wove over 1.2 million meters of fabrics. The province's per capita distribution of fabrics was over 2.5 meters. People in many districts not only had enough fabrics for their clothes and bedding materials but could also sell their extra cotton and improve their lives with the proceeds. Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa have just restored cotton planting in mountainous districts and spread it to midlands and delta districts. In the central coastal area, Thuan Hai Province, Tuy An District, and Tuy Hoa City (Phy Khanh) are localities that have consistently planted

cotton for several years and taken adequate measures to encourage cotton planters. Their movements were the strongest. Especially, Thuan Hai planted over 2,000 hectares of cotton. Recently, the dispersed cotton planting popular movement has rapidly spread to provinces in the Cuu Long Delta, primarily in Cuu Long, An Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap, and a number of provinces in eastern Nam Bo. Many families reached an output of from 1 to 2 tons of cotton per hectare and could trade for hundreds of meters of fabrics.

Planting dispersed cotton has great potentialities among out people. In a province with over 1 million population and from 300 to 400 families, it needs only 100 families planting from 200 to 500 m² of cotton in their back yards or their terraced fields and harvesting annually 20 to 50 kg of cotton in order to harvest a total of 2,000 to 5,000 tons of cotton, or enough cotton fiber to weave from 4 to 10 million meters of fabrics and to ensure a per capita distribution of 2 to 4 meters of fabrics. These realities show that the concentrated production of 2,000 to 5,000 tons of cotton is difficult, but the dispersion of planting to each family and the accumulation of small harvests to arrive at the same quantity would have the merit of alleviating our problems in providing clothing and meeting present investment capabilities and requirements.

While the state's investment capabilities are limited and while certain required conditions are not yet addressed for large-scale cotton planting, the stepping up of a popular movement in the entire nation to plant cotton has a great and realistic economic meaning. Cotton planting development in the years ahead must be directed toward the method of dispersed production by families in order to achieve utmost use of labor, local practices, and land, whether it be backyards or terraced fields. Where applicable, the agricultural sector may nevertheless instruct cooperatives and production collectives to produce cotton collectively in order to ensure better land preparation, seed allocation, and spraying to fight insects and diseases. Other production tasks, including the end product, can be contracted to families in accordance with economic and technical norms. State-operated organizations need to be consolidated in order to be worthy of being state economic and technical institutions capable of assisting the popular movement of cotton planting through good seed distribution, dissemination of progressive production methods and experience in the organization and management of cotton production.

Cotton is a plant requiring high planting techniques, primarily certain imported types with long fiber and high yield. Cotton types being widely planted by the people at present are local varieties. Although they give low yields, short fiber and do not meet the requirements of the textile industry, they offer the advantages of adjusting well to local weather conditions, resisting drought, insects and diseases, and responding well to manual spinning and weaving. Pending better cotton varieties provided by the cotton sector, localities must provide guidance to farmers to select the best local varieties. After testing their adjustment to local land and weather, the new types will be put into production to replace the lean ones and to ensure better economic results. In addition to the provision of seeds,

the cotton sector must disseminate technical instructions in cotton planting to include planting schedule, methods of intertwined planting, method of consecutive planting of cotton and other plants to reduce damage due to insects and diseases, land sanitation, and insect and disease prevention through integrated measures.

One of the chief causes of the slow development of cotton production for a protracted period of time is our failure to provide material and technical bases to the cotton sector, and especially a lack of appropriate policy vis-a-vis the cotton planter. Recently, the agricultural sector has taken measures to encourage cotton planting, such as the supply of good cotton seeds to areas and localities, and technical guidance given to production collectives and families. The cotton sector has the responsibility for gathering cotton from collectives and families and sending it to weaving mills, and for paying back the cotton planters with fabrics in accordance with economic and technical norms. This process applies to certain varieties of cotton not to be traded or sold and it also has the merit of alleviating women workers' strenuous work in loosening, fluffing and spinning cotton and in weaving. The collective area will produce cotton under a two-way contracting method. With regard to the cotton planting areas dispersed among the people, the state may set aside a fixed ratio of material supplies² (fertilizers, insecticides) to those families planting from 1,000 to 2,000 m² or more.

If the cotton for textiles movement can benefit from consistent attention and guidance of various levels and concerted effort between the state-operated and collective organizations and the families, it will, like the movement for planting mulberries and raising silkworms, experience a new step in its development and will produce a significant quantity of raw material to contribute in solving the clothing needs of the people.

9458

CSO: 4209/213

AGRICULTURE

FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Dec 84 pp 19-20

[Interview with Vu Tuan, minister of food industry]

[Text] Question: The food industry is our youngest industry. Could you tell us how it was formed and what have been the favourable conditions and the problems present in the initial stage of its development?

Answer: In 1981, the Council of Ministers decided to set up the Ministry of Food Industry, with jurisdiction over the food-processing factories formerly managed by the Food Ministry, and the State farms specializing in growing food crops, formerly under the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of National Defence. Our Ministry was assigned the task of managing the food industry from the cultivation to the industrial processing of such food plants and products as sugarcane, tea, tobacco, vegetal oils, liquor, beer, soft drinks, milk, coffee, confectionery, tinned food and frozen fruit, monosodium glutamate, instant noodle, baby food and salt.

We have founded a number of industrial-agricultural trusts and combined enterprises in order to bring them under unified management and to integrate the planting of industrial crops and the processing of their products.

The climate and soil of our country are propitious to the development of agriculture including such crops as sugarcane, tea, tobacco, coconut, cashew, castor oil trees, groundnut, soybean and many kinds of fruit trees. Another big asset of ours is abundant manpower.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government have strongly encouraged the development of agriculture and consumer goods industries (including the food industry) aimed at meeting the needs of the people and expanding exports.

Besides, the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have taken a series of special measures aimed at cooperating with Vietnam and helping develop its national economy.

These are basic favourable conditions for the Vietnamese food industry.

On the other hand, it faces such handicaps and difficulties as the dispersal of agricultural resources and the absence of large specialized crop areas. This has prevented us from making full use of the equipment we have. Processing facilities in the localities are inadequate and need new equipment.

Question: Young as it is, our food industry is drawing keen interest from the public. Its products are of relatively high economic value and bring significant revenues to the State, including foreign exchange. Could you tell us something about the characteristics of our food products and how they are appreciated in the country and on foreign markets?

Answer: Our food industry at present still depends mainly on home-grown farm products for its materials. Its products for domestic consumption meet basic requirements in terms of nutritious elements such as starch, fat and vegetal protein. Some export products such as Lua Moi rice wine and tinned pineapple, litchi and rambutan have been awarded gold medals at international fairs.

Each year, the food industry has contributed a fair portion to the national budget.

Question: Some State farms have operated with profit since they came under the Food Industry Ministry. Is it due to the association of planting with processing, or in a broader sense, of industry with agriculture? As far as management is concerned, what about your experience in combining the State sector and the cooperative sector?

Answer: Facts over the past few years show that the integration and cooperation of State farms, cooperatives growing food plants, and processing factories provides a good model of management which has brought about undeniable results.

We have been authorized to organize industrial-agricultural trusts for the production of tea, cane sugar, and vegetal oils, and to set up a number of integrated enterprises. These organizations manage both State farms and processing factories; at the same time they assist specialized cooperatives by providing them with funds and technical guidance in intensive cultivation, and purchase their products.

This integration and cooperation has united factories, State farms and cooperatives in the pursuit of the common goal: increasing productivity, quality and efficiency.

Many farms which used to operate at a loss now have made some profits while factories have been supplied with more materials and the life of the farmers, factory workers, and cooperative members has improved visibly.

Question: What are the main problems facing the food industry in terms of science and technology? How are our products rated in such matters as tastiness and hygiene?

Answer: At present and for some time to come, our food industry will have to concentrate on solving the following scientific and technical problems:

Firstly, we have to continue research on the selection and cross-breeding of plants in order to create breeds of food plants with high productivity and good quality. They must be suited to the soil and climate of Vietnam and the taste of consumers, particularly with regard to export goods.

We have to apply technical advances to cultivation, especially concerning intensive cultivation and plant protection.

Secondly, we have to apply scientific and technological advances achieved in the world to the practical conditions of Vietnam, and especially make the most of progress in microbiology in order to produce highly nutritive foods, increase productivity and lower costs.

Thirdly, we have to strengthen and improve technical management and strictly observe manufacturing processes and norms in order to ensure ever higher productivity and product quality, with respect to tastiness, physical and chemical standards, packing and presentation.

Fourthly, we have to increase our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the CMEA in order to broaden the range of our scientific and technological research and make intensive investments with a view to expanding the existing establishments and building a number of new, modern ones. At the same time, we must cooperate with other branches of our own economy in the manufacture of machine parts and equipment for food processing factories in the country.

Question: Given our increasing home consumption, export trade and need of accumulation for socialist industrialization, what special guidelines and measures will the food industry adopt to meet these demands in the coming years?

Answer: Until 1990, the food industry will concentrate on developing vigorously food crops and processing plants in order to produce more cane sugar, vegetal oils, tobacco, tea, export fruit, milk and other dairy products, liquor, beer, monosodium glutamate, salt... We are aiming at an annual growth rate of 15 percent in both the central and local industries. The following measures are contemplated:

To cooperate with the various localities in building zones of food crops according to a unified plan for the whole country. These zones will be closely associated with the processing factories, which will thus receive a steady and stable supply of materials.

To practise intensive cultivation and crop rotation and multiplication in order to increase output and quality.

To step up scientific and technical research and application with a view to raising productivity, product quality and economic efficiency.

To carry out intensive investment with regard to the existing processing factories; to build a number of large modern factories.

To guide and help the localities to re-organize production and develop food processing facilities in order to meet the people's needs.

To boost the integration and cooperation of food-crop farms and processing factories and the economic integration of the central and local enterprises in order to make fuller use of the equipment available and increase output and quality.

Question: What are the results and prospects of international cooperation in our food industry?

Answer: Vietnam is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and our food industry is a member of the Standing Committee on Food Industry of the CMEA.

Thanks to the disinterested and generous assistance of the Soviet Union and cooperation with other CMEA member countries our food industry has developed at a fairly high tempo in recent years. It has helped meet the needs of our people while continuously increasing the volume of its exports.

The CMEA has adopted a resolution on special measures aimed at helping Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam develop their national economies, including their food industries.

In recent years, Vietnam has also begun cooperating with Laos and Kampuchea in the field of food industry and this cooperation is developing satisfactorily.

We are confident that the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries and our cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea will be a firm guarantee for a vigorous development of the Vietnamese food industry in the years to come.

In addition, we are expanding our cooperation with a number of non-socialist countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We have also received assistance from a number of international organizations.

This cooperation and assistance has created favourable conditions for the young food industry of Vietnam to fulfil its tasks and achieve the targets set for it by the Party and Government.

CSO: 4200/580

19 March 1985

AGRICULTURE

STATE FARM STATISTICS PROVIDED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Dec 84 p 22

[Text] --At present, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has 370 State farms (120 in the North and 250 in the South) located in 40 provinces and cities (rural suburbs). They are run by the Ministries of Agriculture, Food Industry, and National Defence, and the General Rubber Department.

--Our system of State farms covers 250,000 hectares of cultivable land, i.e. 3 percent of cropland in the whole country. Zones specializing in growing agricultural products for export and raw materials for the processing industries have been formed.

--There are over 60 State rubber plantations in eastern Nam Bo, totalling 120,000 hectares, and producing 45,000-50,000 tonnes of dried latex a year.

--The areas under coffee in Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum provinces comprise four integrated enterprises running more than 20 State farms totalling 15,000 hectares, and producing annually 4,000-5,000 tonnes of coffee for export.

--The 41 State tea plantations in Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Son La, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai and Lam Dong provinces cover nearly 23,000 hectares and produce annually 55,000 tonnes of fresh leaf buds for 12 tea mills.

--The areas under fruit trees in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Kien Giang provinces comprise 45 State farms covering 60,000 hectares and producing annually 15,000-20,000 tonnes of oranges, lemons and 40,000-45,000 tonnes of pineapples for export.

--Special areas have been set aside for sugarcane growing in Thanh Hoa, Dong Nai and Tay Ninh provinces; pepper growing in Binh Tri Thien province; and rice growing in the Mekong delta.

--Stockbreeding State farms now keep a total of 75,500 oxen, more than 15,500 buffaloes and a pig population of 157,800. They are for the most part brood animals or newly imported breeds.

--The output of State farms is not great in absolute terms but it has been increasing with every passing years. The value of their output has risen from 1.6 percent of the total output value of agricultural products in 1976 to 6 percent in 1983. Now their exported products account for 20 percent of the total value of our exported agricultural products.

--At present, among our State farms, many good examples have appeared in the reorganizing of production and of economic management leading to higher product quality and economic efficiency. We may cite the pig farms in Hai Phong City, Dong Trieu (Quang Ninh province), the pig and tobacco farm in Tam Dao (Vinh Phu province), the To Hieu maize farm in Son La province, the tea and dairy farm in Moc Chau (Son La province), the Binh Minh jute farm in Ha Son Binh province, the Sao Vang sugarcane farm in Thanh Hoa province, the Pham Van Hai pineapple farm in Ho Chi Minh City, the coffee plantation in Phuoc An (Dac Lac province), etc.

CSO: 4200/580

19 March 1985

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MEKONG DELTA GRAIN PROCUREMENT--To date, the six Mekong River Delta provinces have delivered over 287,000 metric tons of grain to the state granary, bringing the total amount of paddy delivered by the southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward up to almost 20 percent of the 1984-1985 grain procurement plan. Of this amount, nearly 100,000 metric tons were turned in as payment of agricultural tax. Specifically, Hau Giang has delivered over 100,000 metric tons; Minh Hai, nearly 90,000 metric tons; Kien Giang, 27,000 metric tons; Cuu Long, almost 30,000 metric tons; and Tien Giang and Long An, over 20,000 metric tons each. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Feb 85 BK]

LONG AN RICE PRODUCTION--In 1984, Long An Province planted more than 185,000 hectares of rice, but due to the effect of drought and flash floods, only 154,000 hectares were harvested. In spite of this, the province managed to procure 137,799 metric tons of paddy, an increase of more than 19,000 metric tons over 1983. All levels and sectors in the province coordinated with one another to satisfactorily motivate production collectives and peasants to actively pay taxes and to sell their surplus rice to the state. Owing to this, all the 11 districts and cities procured 1,000-2,000 metric tons of grain more than in 1983. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 85 BK]

MINH HAI AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION--To date, Minh Hai Province has built nearly 3,000 production collectives and over 500 agricultural cooperatives. A total of 65 villages and subwards throughout the province has collectivized 70 percent or more of their farm, thereby fulfilling their task of agricultural transformation. On their part, Gia Rai and Vinh Loi Districts and Bac Lieu City, which have collectivized 62-67 percent of their cultivated area, are striving to achieve agricultural transformation in 1985. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Feb 85 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY COOPERATIVIZATION--To date, more than 70 percent of peasant families with more than 68 percent of the farmland in Ho Chi Minh City have joined collective production work in 764 production collectives and 107 cooperatives in the city's rural areas. In 1984, the agricultural cooperativization movement developed expeditiously and steadily. To date, 90 percent of the local farming villages and subwards have set up credit cooperatives with more than 23,000 members. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/259

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

FACTORIES APPLY INNOVATIONS-- Hanoi VNA March 1--The movement for "Good Technical Innovations Thrift and High Quality" is being applied in light industrial factories in southern Vietnam. Since early 1984, more than 40 plants and factories have introduced almost 2,000 technical innovations, saving the state almost ten million dong. The textile mills of Dong Nam, Thang Loi and Theh Cong, the Teng Nai paper mill and the Viet Tien tailoring enterprise were the leading units in the movement for introducing technical innovations to bring about high economic efficiency by economizing raw materials, improving technical means and raising the quality of products. Thanks to the movement for economization in 1984 these factories saved 99 million dong, up by eight million dong over 1983. The national light industrial branch has increased its gross output value by 15 percent over 1983. Almost all the factories have fulfilled their yearly production target from 10 to 20 days ahead of schedule.
[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 1 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/490

LABOR

BRIEFS

LEADING FEMALE CADRES INCREASE--Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--In recent years, the number of women assuming leading posts in Hanoi has increased both in numbers and standard. The number of deputy heads of workshop and deputy managers of state department stores rose from 2,261 or 22.2 percent of the total personnel in 1979 to 3,496 or 28.9 percent in 1983. Women members in the city party committee increased from 9.3 percent to 14.3 percent in the same period. Women make up 40 percent of the personnel of the goods distribution and circulation services, 28 percent of the health service, and 36.4 percent of the trade union cadres. In Ha Bac Province, north of Hanoi, women account for 54 percent of the total population and 59 percent of the work force. Women make up 61 percent of the personnel of the health service, 69 percent in education, 64 percent in the state-run trade service, 48 in the posting and banking services, 42 percent in industry, and 44 percent in capital construction. In terms of cultural level, they account for 65 percent of the medium-level cadres, 34 percent and 44 percent of the college and university graduates. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 4 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/586

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HEALTH MINISTER REIVEWS 30 YEARS OF HEALTH WORK

GW270805 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 27 -- On the occasion of the Physicians Day today (Feb 27), Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan called on all medical workers in the country to act upon President Ho Chi Minh's instructions in his letter to the First National Conference of the Public Health Service held here on Feb 27, 1955.

In his letter, President Ho Chi Minh called on all Vietnamese medical workers to sincerely unite with one another, to love their patients and to build a Vietnamese medicine. [as received]

Reviewing health work in the past 30 years, Dang Hoi Xuan pointed to the following most notable achievements:

1) We have built a medical network at the districts and grassroots throughout the country, thoroughly grasped the socialist line in medical work and ensured medical care for all grassroots units and all citizens.

That is the biggest success of the health service which manifests the deep concern of our party and our regime for the life of man.

The health service has gradually expanded medical care to the entire population through a nation-wide network extending to each district, each village and each co-operative under the central motto of "prevention first, combining modern medicine with the national traditional medicine, and combining the state and the people." Acting along this line a nation-wide mass movement to accomplish the five-point health program has been launched and is being carried on.

These five points are:

- 1) building sanitation projects;
- 2) propagandizing for and implementation of birth control measures;
- 3) planting medicinal herbs and using traditional medicine;
- 4) keeping record of the health situation and controlling social diseases;
- and
- 5) building a health network embracing all persons.

Alongside a health network at the grassroots we have built a health system at the district level. It usually comprises a hospital, an anti-epidemic and anti-malaria team, a drug-store and a consulting and treatment centre of traditional medicine and a number of consulting rooms.

Secondly, together with the universalization of medical care we have born [as received] in the extremely difficult conditions of a poor country which had to confront successive wars of aggression, constantly built specialized medical disciplines which aim to both serve the popular health system and to build a medical science of our own. Some of our achievements in a number of fields have reached international standard, and won world recognition.

This health system reflects the orientation and objectives of the socialist medicine in our country. It lays stress on the prevention and treatment of epidemics, prevention and treatment of contagious and social diseases in close association with environmental hygiene caring for both treatment of diseases and functional rehabilitation, for raising the scientific level and inheriting and developing the national legacy, closely combining traditional and developing the national legacy, closely combining traditional and modern medicine.

We have brought dangerous epidemics under control, and have reduced the incidence of these diseases, especially malaria and tuberculosis. We have increased the examinations and treatment, handled in time common diseases and successfully treated many difficult cases. Many sufferers of dangerous diseases, many of the blind, deaf and crippled victims of accidents who had their limbs severed have been cured and returned to normal life.

Thirdly, we have had incontestable exploits in serving the fight against the aggressors.

Serving the fight has become a sacred task of all Vietnamese medical workers toward the motherland, the people and the army. In this aspect, the most important achievement has been the effective first aid to war wounded.

Fourthly, we have trained successive corps of medical workers loyal to the motherland and socialism, and deeply imbued with President Ho Chi Minh's instruction "the doctor must be a tender mother."

The medical personnel has increased from fewer than 4,000 in 1945 to nearly 24,000 at present, up by more than 60-fold. Especially the number of doctors increased by more than 349-fold.

Whereas in 1945, there was only one doctor or assistant doctor for 180,000 people, the present ratio is one doctor or assistant doctor for more than 1,000 people.

On the tasks of the health service in this year, the minister points to the following:

- launching a wide hygiene movement with the aim of protecting, and purifying the environment stop by stop, actively combating diseases, particularly epidemic and contagious diseases.
- Enhancing the quality of medical examination and treatment.
- Pushing ahead the campaign for family planning.
- Combining modern medicine with traditional medicine.
- Continuing to consolidate and expand the medical network, especially at the district, precinct, village and ward levels.
- Alongside these tasks, it is important to enhance health work in the northern border areas, considering the task of serving the fight and fighting important tasks of the entire medical service.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHY, PLANNED PARENTHOOD COMMISSION--On 6 February, the Council of Ministers issued a decision changing the name of the National Commission on Demography and Planned Parenthood to the National Commission of Demography and Family Planning [Ugr Ban Quoocs Gia Daan Soos vaf Kees Hoachj Hoas Gia Dinhf]. At the levels of provinces, cities and special zones subordinate to the central authorities, this commission is called the National Commission of Demography and Family Planning. At the precinct, district, village, subward and grass-root unit levels it is called the Committee for Motivating Family Planning [Ban Vaanj Doongj Kees Hoachj Hoas Gia Dinhf]. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Feb 85 BK]

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Ngọc Báu [PHAN NGOCJ BAUS], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Military Commander, Phu Nhuan Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 December 1984 he participated in ceremonies for the newly activated Hoc Mon District Reserve Regiment. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 22 Dec 84 p 4)

Hồ Ngọc Bẩy² [HOOF NGOCJ BAYR], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923 at Hung Thong City, Hung Nguyen District, Nghe Tinh Province; former Head of the Technical Department, 4th Military Region; Member of the CPV; he died on 8 January 1985 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 85 p 4)

Triệu Quang Cảnh [TRIEEUJ QUANG CANHS]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province; his article "Maintain Border Security" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 85 p 3)

Đoàn Ngọc Cận [DOANF NGOCJ CAANJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

Member of a lecturer group of the Political General Department, VPA assigned to Phnom Penh, Cambodia; on 17-24 December 1984 his group lectured in Phnom Penh. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Dec 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Chương [NGUYEENX MINH CHUWOWNG]

*Director of the Justice Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his commentary on the new code of criminal justice appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Dec 84 p 1)

Trần Đình Cửu [TRAANF DINHF CUVUR], Major General

Vice Chairman of the Military Council, 7th MR; Head of the Political Department, 7th Military Region; his speech "We Are Very Proud of Our Heroes" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Dec 84 p 1)

Đầu Diên [DAAUJ ZIEENX], *Lieutenant Colonel

Of the 4th Military Region [?]; he was mentioned in an article of war reminiscences. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 85 p 2)

Tống Lê Đăng [TOONGS LEE ZAANG], *Colonel

His article on the Capital Military Region School of Military Administration appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Dec 84 p 1)

Trần Thanh Đạt [TRAANF THANH DATJ], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Armed Forces; recently he attended ceremonies honoring a unit for its performance of duty. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Dec 84 p 2)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; on 11 January 1985 he attended ceremonies honoring veteran revolutionaries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Lưu Quang Đông [LUWU QUANG DOONG], *Colonel

Commander of a unit on the border of Lang Son Province; recently he sent holiday greetings to the readers of the cited source. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 8 Jan 85 p 3)

Vũ Tiến Đức [VUX TIEENS DUWCS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1936 at An Bai City, Quynh Phu District, Thai Binh Province; Political Cadre of the 7th Military Region; Member of the CPV; he died while in the performance of his duty on an unspecified date. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 85 p 4)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 11 January 1985 he attended ceremonies for veteran revolutionaries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Trần Quý Hai [TRAANF QUYS HAI] aka Bùi Chấn [BUIF CHAANS], Lieutenant General, deceased

Born in 1913 at Chau Sa Village, Son Tinh District, Quang Ngai Province (presently in Nghia Binh Province); former Member of the Central Committee of

the CPV; former Vice Minister of National Defense; former Inspector General of the Armed Forces; former Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; former Head of the Central Cryptology Section; he died following an illness on 11 January 1985 at 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 85 p 1)

Võ Văn Hai [VOX VAWN HAI], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Border Defense Forces; on 15 December 1984 he participated in activities marking the 40th anniversary of the VPA. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Dec 84 p 4)

Lê Hòa [LEE HOAF]

Chief Justice of the Hanoi People's Court; on 18 December 1984 he rendered a report to the Hanoi People's Council. (HANOI MOI 19 Dec 84 p 1)

Phạm Đức Hóa [PHAMJ DUWCS HOAS], deceased

Born on 11 January 1916; Member of the CPV; former Chief of Staff of the Tay Bac Military Region; former Head of the Foreign Language School; Specialist 4 in the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; he died on 7 December 1984 following an illness at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (HANOI MOI 8 Dec 84 p 4)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

*Head of the Propaganda and Training Section of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; on 26 November 1984 he attended activities marking the 25th Anniversary of the Hanoi Fine Arts Corporation. (HANOI MOI 28 Dec 84 p 1)

Phan Hoàng [PHAN HOANGF], Major General

Deputy Commander, 5th Military Region; in January 1985 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to Quang Nam-Danang Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hợp [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWPJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; on 6 December 1984 he attended the signing of a two-way contract between district organizations. (HANOI MOI 8 Dec 84 p 1)

Phạm Thành Hưng [PHAMJ THANHF HUWNG], *Colonel

Deputy Chief of the Organization Board for the Ho Chi Minh Trail Exhibit in Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Some Thoughts on the Ho Chi Minh Trail Exhibit" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Dec 84 p 2)

Phạm Hưng [PHAMJ HUWNGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Interior; on 11 January 1985 he attended ceremonies honoring veteran revolutionaries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Phạm Thị Kim Hy² [PHAMJ THIJ KIM HYR]

Vice President of the Hanoi Municipal Womens' Federation; on 18 December 1984 she met with the mothers and wives of military heroes. (HANOI MOI 19 Dec 84 p 1)

Hoàng Kiều [HOANGF KIEEUF]

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam Stage and Screen School; on 31 December 1984 he was scheduled to speak at the Hanoi Traditional Music Club. (HANOI MOI 30 Dec 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu La [NGUYEENX HUWUX LA]

*Head of Public Security, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 29 November 1984 he was scheduled to talk at the Dan Chu Club in Hanoi on the order and security situation. (HANOI MOI 29 Nov 84 p 4)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Vice Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; on 18 December 1984 he rendered a report to the Hanoi People's Council. (HANOI MOI 19 Dec 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Long [NGUYEENX THANH LONG]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; in January 1985 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to Quang Nam-Danang Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 1)

Trần Đức Lưu [TRAANF DUWCS LUWU], *Colonel

*Chief of the Traffic Police Bureau; *Deputy Chief of the Ho Chi Minh City Police Force; on 5 December 1984 he attended a meeting to discuss motivation for a new life style. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 Dec 84 p 1 and 25 Dec 84 p 1)

Phạm Đức Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; in January 1985 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to Quang Nam-Danang Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHỊ]

Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Council of State; on 11 January 1985 he attended ceremonies for veteran revolutionaries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Lê Trung Ngôn [LEE TRUNG NGOON], *Colonel

Commander of M Group, a unit involved in capital construction work; his interview about his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 85 p 3)

Dương Toàn Nhân [ZUWONG TOANF NHAAN]

*Director of the Commerce Service, Cao Bang Province; he was mentioned in an article on business transactions in his province. (LAO DONG 10 Jan 85 p 4)

Phạm Văn Nhân [PHAMJ VAWN NHAAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 10 December 1984 he attended physical examination for military inductees. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 84 p 1)

Lê Quang Ninh [LEE QUANG NINH]

*Head of the Construction Research and Planning Institute; on 10-11 December 1984 he attended a conference on housing construction for Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Dec 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Huy Phan [NGUYEENX HUY PHAN]

Deputy Commander of the 108th Military Hospital; his accomplishments in plastic surgery were noted in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 4 Dec 84 p 2)

Phan Trọng Phụng [PHAN TRONGJ PHUNGJ], deceased

Born on 20 February 1926 at Hanoi; Member of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front; former Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; he died following an illness on 1 December 1984 at his home. (HANOI MOI 2 Dec 84 p 4)

Vũ Văn Sự [VUX VAWN SUWJ], deceased

Born in 1918 at Trung Phung Village, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; a Colonel in retirement; former Chief of Staff of the Capital Military Region; former delegate to the 3rd National Assembly; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 18 December 1984 at the 108th Military Hospital. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 11 January 1985 he attended ceremonies honoring veteran revolutionaries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Lê Thị Thanh [LEE THIJ THANH]

*Standing Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Union; her article "Women and the Movement to Build a Wholesome and Thrifty Life" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Dec 84 p 1)

Phan Thanh [PHAN THANH], *Colonel

Of the 4th Military Region [?]; mentioned in an article of war reminiscences. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 85 p 2)

Trần Văn Thanh [TRAANF VAWN THANH]

Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Hanoi; his article "Promote the Mass Movement to Care for the War Dead and Disabled" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 28 Dec 84 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; in January 1985 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh during his visit to Quang Nam-Danang Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 1)

Đặng Minh Thuận [DAWNGJ MINH THUAANF]

*Head of the Hanoi Municipal Inspection Board; on 18 December 1984 he rendered a report to the Hanoi People's Council. (HANOI MOI 19 Dec 84 p 1)

Trần Kim Thủy [TRAANF KIM THUYS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Thieu Tan City, Thieu Hao District, Thanh Hoa Province; Deputy Chief of the Military Attache Bureau in the Embassy of the SRV in Laos; he died following an illness on 3 January 1985 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 85 p 4)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 11 January 1985 he attended ceremonies for veteran revolutionaries. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Đỗ Lệnh Thụy [DOOX LEENHJ THUYJ]

*Director of the Electric Power Service, Hanoi; his article "The Electric Power Sector and 30 Years of Service in the City" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 26 Dec 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Thuộc [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUOWCS]

Deputy Head of the Biology Institute; his article on green fertilizer appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Feb 85 p 4)

Phan Văn Tiến [PHAN VAWN TIEENS]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee; 3rd Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 December 1984 he attended activities honoring soldiers who had returned from the fighting front. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Dec 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Tuyền [NGUYEENX THANH TUYEENR]

*Deputy Head of the College of Finance and Accounting, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Thoughts on Problems in Training Economic Management Cadres" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Dec 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Tư [NGUYEENX TUW], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander of the 3rd Engineer Group; his photo appeared in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jan 85 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Uân [NGUYEENX HUWUX UANR], deceased

Born on 5 May 1918 at Tien Thang Village, Duy Tien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Participant in the Revolution since 1930; Member of the CPV; former Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thai Nguyen Province; former Member of the Standing Committee and Head of the Organization Section of the CPV Committee, Bac Thai Province; former Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the Central Committee Department for Research on Party History; he died on 1 January 1985. (NHAN DAN 4 Jan 85 p 4)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

Head of the Linguistics Institute; his article "Problems in Ethnic Minority Languages of Vietnam" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 2 Jan 85 p 14)

Nguyễn Đình Ước [NGUYEENX DINHF UWOWCS], *Major General

*Deputy Head of the VPA History Institute; recently he participated in activities marking the 40th anniversary of the VPA. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Dec 84 p 1)

Lê Thanh Vân [LEE THANH VAAN]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City;
Director of Public Security, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 December 1984 he participated in ceremonies honoring the VPA. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
21 Dec 84 p 1)

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